

experimental trip to comply with a contract with certain capitalists of New York, who are backing them. They are confident that they have achieved a great success, and that in a short time the navigation of the air will be an assured fact.

They refused to have their machine critically inspected, and refused to talk further as to their plans for the future. They rapidly made the necessary repairs, boarded the ship, and bidding adieu to the astonished crowd assembled, the ship rose gently into the air and sailed off in a Southwesterly direction.

It is reported as seen flying over Greenville, Savoy, Maner, Ladonia, Cameron, Aurora, Egnis and a great many other places. From 10 year-old girls to 60 year-old judges come an unbroken voice that the strange craft is still afloat over Texas. They all agree that it carries a powerful electric search-light at the prow, that it is punctured with innumerable holes through which the light brilliantly shines, that it instantly responds to what seems to be a rudder, changing its course almost at right angles, up, down or sides; as to its length the witnesses widely differ, running from thirty to two hundred feet, but as the altitude is stated at from just a few feet above tree tops to two miles, this is natural. What is it? What is its mission? is in everybody's mouth. Of course, the ignorant and superstitious have the usual opinion that it is a sign in the heavens, "directly connected with Easter, to be followed quickly by the second coming of Christ."

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,
From the Fairhaven (N. Y.)
Register

[Torna all'Emeroteca](#)
[Torna all'Home Page](#)

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH 17-6-1870

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THE DAILY EVENING

LIFE IN MARS.

The London *Spectator* gives the following interesting review of a chapter in a new work entitled "Other Worlds Than Ours," by Richard A. Proctor, F. R. A. S., just published in London:—

In a book far more entertaining than any modern novel Mr. Proctor has given us, amongst a number of other studies of worlds in physical condition widely different from that of our own, a chapter of the highest interest on "Mars the Miniature of our Earth"—the specific interest of the essay being the very close analogy it proves in the physical condition of Mars to that of our own earth, so that we have a far larger basis of similarities from which to draw our inferences to other similarities which we can, as yet, only conjecture, than we have in the case of the Moon, or even the planet Jupiter, or Venus, or Mercury—worlds in all of which there is some vast fundamental difference of condition which must affect the whole course of nature there. In the moon there is the fatal difference of no atmosphere, and none, therefore, of the enormous variety of phenomena—evaporation, clouds, colors, vegetables, lungs, etc.—dependent thereon. In Mercury and Venus, if there is not, as we should suppose on the first look, an amount of heat which would make those planets quite intolerable to the various races of creatures inhabiting our earth, we have at least no right as yet to assume that there is not, and no evidence at all really demonstrating the existence of those general physical conditions on which alone we can base an argument from analogy. In Jupiter there is pretty clear positive evidence that the conditions of existence are quite inconsistent with life as we know it. In all probability, the body of the planet is still a glowing uncondensed mass of molten matter, with an atmosphere heavily charged with boiling vapor; and if there be life at all of our kind in the Jovian system, it must in all probability be on the satellites, and not on the planet itself; and even they are composed of so light a material, as compared with the earth or the moon, as to suggest a very different general physical condition. Of course, there is nothing to prove that intellectual beings, like ourselves in reasoning powers, may not exist in the fiery furnace of the sun or on the cinder which we call the moon, or, indeed, in empty space itself; but there we come into the region of pure conjecture, and the argument from analogy wholly fails. Nothing is beyond pure conjecture. A hundred thousand intellectual beings like myself may be dancing on the paper on which I am writing, for anything I know; but I have no reason to think so, and I have very little more reason to think that such beings exist either on the sun or on the moon, for the only circumstance which favorably distinguishes these positions from empty space, for the abode of beings like ourselves, is the existence of a force of gravity there, more

same size; that falls would be less dangerous, that the strain on walls, or columns or any other supports would be much less, and that therefore roofs, arches, and structures of that kind might be easily set up on a much larger scale by creatures of equal skill with ourselves; but, on the other hand, that friction, which is more or less proportioned to pressure, and therefore, in the case of piles of stones, etc., to weight, would be far less than on the surface of the earth, so that any violent lateral disturbances, such as hurricanes, would exert a still greater effect than on our earth in destroying such structures, since there would be less solidity, and therefore less frictional resistance to overcome in overturning them. Again, the vastly diminished weight of given masses would give a very great advantage to all kinds of engines of draught. Carriages, carts, and railways would attain a vastly greater speed than on our earth, and the sledging on the snowfields of Mars might be as swift as the wind. All these inferences are matter of certainty, so far as they go. But (2), there seems a very great probability that the atmosphere of Mars is relatively considerably denser than ours, since at a distance from the sun so much greater that the planet probably receives, directly, less than half the light and heat we receive, there seems no sign of any arctic severity, and clear evidence that the atmosphere holds vast quantities of watery vapor even in winter, which points to a general temperature considerably higher than our world would have if removed to the same distance from the sun, especially when one considers how much less water to supply vapor, and how much greater a proportion of land than the earth, Mars contains. Again, the rapidity with which storms clear off from a big continent and leave the outline clearly marked after being all enveloped in mist before, seems to show the existence of very rapid currents of air; and this, no doubt, the greater inclination of the axis of Mars, giving a greater range to the northward and southward journeys of the sun, would promote. Putting these facts together, then, we should infer that the atmosphere of Mars is, in proportion, heavier than that of the earth, and therefore a warmer envelope for the planet, that its winds are more violent, and that the great difficulty of the architects of the planets is more likely to be the strengthening of their structures against lateral forces—hurricanes, for instance—than against the strain of gravity. Their outer walls would have to be comparatively much more solid, their difficulty in raising broad arches and spacious roofs would be much less; and locomotion on Mars must be much more easy and speedy, *ceteris paribus*, than locomotion on earth.

If this be so, we may see a fitness in the much larger proportion of land in the planet and the comparative narrowness and shallowness of the seas. Probably life in Mars is faster than it is here. It is very improbable that the civilization of the different continents there is divided by periods extending over

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12 less resembling the force of gravity which keeps us rooted to the earth; and even that circumstance as regards the sun can hardly be said to furnish an analogy, for at the surface of the sun, to say nothing of the difficulty of living in a furnace, the force of gravity itself would be so enormous as to crush any one with the body of a man. While, therefore, there is nothing to prevent our conjecturing inhabitants for all the suns in space, there is precisely as little reason for doing so as for conjecturing inhabitants for the intervening celestial vacuum. The mere attraction of our attention to these particular points in space by the lights suspended there ought no more to suggest living beings in any degree like ourselves than the shining of a candle should suggest to a moth that in the flame of that candle living beings like itself exist. In point of fact, the moth would be much nearer the mark if it peopled the dark intervening spaces with moths, and excluded them from the various luminous points visible to it; and so as regards solar worlds, not only have we no reason to single them out for conjectural inhabitants, but as far as we can reason from analogy at all, we have special reason to single them out as localities in which creatures like ourselves are even more unlikely to exist than in the empty celestial spaces themselves. No doubt it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that there may be planetary systems for most or all of the solar worlds like that to which we belong, and there, if beings more or less like ourselves do not already exist, preparation may be making for them. But what we want to insist on is, that so far as we can reason at all in this matter, we can reason only by analogy; and that argument, as distinguished from mere conjecture, fails us, just so far as we have no tangible analogies of physical condition on which to build.

Now, in the case of the planet Mars, and in the case of the planet Mars alone, our astronomers have really established the existence of a similarity of physical condition, which gives us the strongest positive grounds for inferring that even such creatures as we now are could somehow make shift to live there, though, of course, not without a certain amount of preliminary discomfort while we were trying to acclimatize ourselves. Mr. Proctor's graphic account of these similarities, and his delightful chart of the planet's continents and waters, suggest to us to discuss one or two of the known differences of condition, in their relation to the probable results upon the history and civilization of the Martians. First, let us briefly say that the Martians have a world less in area than one of our hemispheres to explore—that, in spite of this it has not very much less land than the earth, a much less proportion of its surface being occupied with water than of our globe—that its seas are of the general type of the Baltic and the Mediterranean, for the most part narrow, straggling, inland seas—that the greatest seas are in the neighborhood of the cold South pole of Mars, which has a climate far severer than the North pole; that there is a world of perpetual snow at each Martial pole, which can be seen to diminish as the summer returns to each hemisphere, and to increase again as winter comes back; that in spite of the preponderance of land, a vast deal of rain falls on

thousands of years. There is probably no one of the great continental tracts of Mars known there as "the New World." If great migrations of conquering races have taken place on Mars as on the earth, they have probably succeeded each other faster, having a less surface to move over, less obstacles perhaps in the way, and greater advantages in locomotion. We should not be surprised, too, if the Martialists had got greatly ahead of us in respect of navigating the air. We know that the density of the planet as a whole is less than three-fourths of that of our earth, so that it seems likely that the tissues of the body of a Martialist which must be fed from the substance of the planet are on the whole intrinsically lighter than those of man's body. But if the Martialists' bodies are intrinsically lighter, and their atmosphere a good deal heavier than ours, aerial transit may be a very easy matter to them, and it is quite conceivable that their normal mode of locomotion may be through the air.

Again, if we are right in supposing the currents of air in Mars to be of more than usual violence, while the solidifying force of friction which resists them is much smaller than here, it may be a reasonable inference that "natural selection" has already weeded out the loftier-growing trees, which would stand less chance in encounters with hurricanes than our own, and it is not improbable that the tendency of the greater facilities for motion, and the greater velocity of life in Mars altogether, would be that all its animal inhabitants range wider for their food, and obtain less on a given area than on our earth. We should be disposed to conjecture that it is a world in which speed is greater and of more importance than even on the earth, and if so, it seems likely enough that the difficulty we have supposed as to the solidity of walls exposed to the atmospheric currents of Mars, is got over as the difficulty of building durable structures is generally got over in our own tropics, where earthquakes are so common—by not building durable structures at all, but only very light and fragile ones—a process which would, of course, be much easier where all the materials were lighter and all motion swifter than with us. In a word, it seems likely that the distinctive feature of life on Mars is velocity, that the creatures there live faster, move oftener, undergo more change, just as the planet itself passes through a far vaster orbit (though its orbital velocity is not quite so great as ours) in one of the Martial years. But that such a characteristic would tend to quicken the progress of the mind and of discovery is doubtful. With us civilization has never advanced rapidly till it had become tame and, so to say, plodding, and the excitements of local change at least had become few. But the great seasonal changes on Mars, especially in the Southern hemisphere, where the winter and summer are aggravated by the enormously increased distance of the sun at that period when his rays are most direct—contribute to confirm the impression we have drawn from other considerations, that physically, at least, the life there has far more of rapid change in it than we can easily conceive; but whether that has developed or arrested the mental and moral progress of the Martians is a question of which the elements are alto-

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Mars, especially in winter, clouds often hiding the configuration of the continents from our astronomers, and then suddenly dispersing, and leaving the continents clear again—a clearing-up which usually happens about the hour of noon in Mars, just as our weather so often changes as the sun passes the meridian; that the length of the Martian year is nearly twice as long as ours; and that the force of gravity on Mars is much less than half what it is with us, so that as Mr. Proctor expresses it, "a Daniel Lambert on Mars would be able to leap easily to a height of five or six feet, and he could run faster than the best of our terrestrial athletes."

The general result, then, of the telescopic observations on Mars, and the deduced calculations may be said to be—(1) with certainty, that the weight of objects of the same mass in Mars is much less than half what it is here, and that consequently there would be a far

gether too conjectural for serious discussion.

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26-1-1897

THE HAWAIIAN STAR. JANUARY

FLASHES FROM A PLANET

SIGNALS FROM MARS SAID TO BE
RECORDED.Mr. Bishop Believes They Were Purely
Imaginary and Gives His Reasons—
Resembled Telegraphic Flashes.

Recently the San Francisco Bulletin published a statement that in the Fortnightly Review of November last the eminent Sir Francis Galton reported flash signals from the planet Mars to have been actually observed and recorded at a leading European observatory. The signals corresponded to dots, dashes and lines, resembling the telegraphic flashes thrown by heliographic mirrors used in extended triangulations.

On referring to Galton's article, it is seen that he is merely discussing a possible method of exchanging signals with Mars. The signals described were not actual, but purely imaginary. Indeed a careful perusal of the Bulletin article shows the same, although a superficial reading easily misleads one to understand the signals to have been actually seen.

A little arithmetical calculation about the practicability of such flashing may be interesting to some minds. I believe that I am correct in stating that in California, the sun's rays flashed by mirrors one foot in diameter, were clearly perceived through good field glasses, at a distance of 150 miles between mountain tops, and intelligible signals were freely exchanged. Now it follows that with telescopes of 100 times the power, such as the Lick telescope, such flashes could be discerned at ten times the distance of 1500 miles—the light varying inversely as the square of the distance.

Mars, when nearest to the earth, is thirty millions of miles distant, or twenty thousand times the above

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named distance. Therefore the mirror surface required to be visible would be 20,000 times the diameter of those used in flashing between the California mountains. That is, there must be nearly sixteen square miles surface of mirrors employed.

It is needless to say that the creation and handling of such a battery of mirrors is immeasurably beyond the resources of Terrestrial ability. What the engineering capacity of the Martians might accomplish, it is impossible to say. Their supposed canals appear to indicate a development of such capacity immeasurably beyond anything yet imagined on the planet we inhabit. But even supposing they could signal to us, our responding would be hopeless.

It is also to be remembered that while Mars, when nearest, can reflect the sun's rays to the earth, the latter planet at that very time is nearly invisible to Mars, because apparently close to the sun and because the dark side of the earth is then turned toward Mars. It would be impossible therefore, to reflect solar rays to Mars by mirrors on the earth, except when the earth was seen from the other planet in a part of her orbit, when they were at least sixty millions of miles apart.

Artificial light would be out of the question for the purpose, being so feeble compared with sunlight, and being incomparably more costly. It is evident that signalling from planet to planet does not come within the realm of the practical.

Perhaps some of your readers may find entertainment in these suggestions.

S. E. BISHOP.

AGAINST THE TRAMWAYS.

C. V. Sturtevant's Claim Upheld by the Supreme Court.

Justice Whiting is the author of a decision in the case of C. V. Sturtevant vs. the Hawaiian Tramways Company, an appeal from the District Court. The lower court awarded Sturtevant \$100 damages and the case was taken up by the Tramway company.

The Supreme Court holds "that a person traveling on the tramcars of the Hawaiian Tramways Company

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LOS ANGELES HERALD 12-1-1896

RALD: SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1896.

TO THE EDITOR

Rejoinder to Judge Widney

EDITOR HERALD: In THE HERALD of January 5th, Judge R. M. Widney again writes on the question of finances in reply to my article of December 31st. It is only a feeble reply, not an answer. He says: "The attempted criticism shows the soundness of the plan." That is an open question, and I leave it to the vast number of readers of THE HERALD if I did not show the weakness, the fallacy of his proposed plan. He says: "Mr. Bailey has no legal authority to change its wording simply to set up a straw man to knock him down." I clipped Judge Widney's proposed amendment out of THE HERALD, pasted it on a sheet of paper so as to save time and make no misquotation, and I now refer the Judge and all readers to THE HERALD of December 24, 1895, page 4.

In his proposed amendment, Article XVI, Section 1, which reads as follows:

"A national currency circulating medium shall be issued to the amount of \$20 per capita, as shown by the census of 1890 and by each succeeding census, for the proper redemption of which when required the resources, the property and the faith of the nation are pledged; for which redemption congress, by a two-thirds vote of each house, may provide for the collection of government revenues and taxes in gold or silver coin."

If it don't read that way, "gold or silver coin," then I stand corrected. If it does, then Judge Widney has "no legal authority" to say that I changed the wording "to set up a straw man to knock down." It is his lookout, and not mine, to look after his own. If he substitutes "and" for "or," the redemption clause is still there and there is not gold and silver coin enough in circulation in the United States to redeem his proposed \$20 per capita. He says: "The government does not collect taxes of the people, but levies duties on imports and internal products, and would collect the gold and silver of the wealthy people who imported or manufactured." I may be a little ignorant on that subject, but it is a tax all the same. If it is not, will the judge kindly tell us what a tax is? I suppose he would call it protective tariff, and quote McKinley as good authority. Who does it protect? Does it protect the working people? Not worth a cent. He says, "and would collect the gold and silver of the wealthy people." Not much; they only advance the revenue on what they don't smuggle in. The goods are passed from merchant to merchant, and every time they pass a per cent is added on until they reach the consumers, the great masses of the American people, and they not only pay the tariff tax, but the Dutchman's 1 per cent, which means "I gives \$1 and sells him for \$2. So we see the wealthy pay it in a horn. That revenue don't foot the bills. Bonds are being issued to make a revenue or redeeming fund. How could we get \$20 per capita, in addition to what is now taken in from that

r the distance of the moon from the sun. Then the quantity of light received by Mars may be expressed by M^2-R^2 ; and the relative quantity received by the moon by m^2-r^2 . But these lights when reflected to the earth must be diminished by the squares of the distances of these two bodies from the earth. Now, if we put D to represent the distance of Mars from the earth, and d the distance of the moon, we shall have $M^2-R^2 D^2$ for the relative illumination by Mars when the whole enlightened face of that planet is towards the earth, and $M^2-r^2 d^2$ for the light of the full moon. When the whole illuminated side of Mars is turned towards the earth, which is the case under consideration (if we take the whole diameter of the body) it is then in opposition to the sun, and gives us light—we know not how much, as we have no standard of measure for it; but one can make a comparative measure of one by the other, and therefore the light of Mars in this position may be taken as unity, and in comparison let us call the light of the full moon X ; then $M^2-R^2 D^2 : M^2-r^2 d^2 :: 1:X$, therefore X equals $(M^2-R^2 D^2) (R^2-r^2) (D^2-d^2)$. As the values of a fraction depends only on the relative numerator to the denominator, to find the numeral value of X it will be sufficient to seek the relation of M to m , of R to r , and of D to d .

M equals 4000 miles nearly, and M equals 2150; hence MM equals 4380. R equals 144,000,000, and r equals 95,000,000; or Rr equals 144-95. D equals 144,000,000 minus 95,000,000 equals 49,000,000, or Da equals 4900-24; therefore X equals $(4380) 2 (144-95) 2 (4900-24) 2$ equals 27,611. That is in round numbers.

The light of the full moon is 27,600 times the light of Mars, when that planet is brightest, in its opposition to the sun. Then when astronomers cannot tell what is on the moon with so much more light, how in common sense can they tell what is on Mars? I will add that there is not a region on all earth that is not infinitely more comfortable for man than the most favored region of Mars.

WILLIAM LARDAN.

Azusa, January 8, 1896.

Mr. Conkling Again

EDITOR HERALD: With reference to the article of William Louder appearing in THE HERALD of January 10th, I desire to say that if Mr. Louder does not know better than to accuse me of being the mouthpiece of any Redondo Beach clique, I will inform him that my article was written by reason of the fact that when last spring Constable Blanchard arrested a well-known resident of Redondo, who had lived there some years with his wife, and charged him with vagrancy, although in my humble opinion he was no more a vagrant than Mr. Louder, and although he did not plead guilty and was never convicted, no great newspaper favored him with an editorial "burn up" then, or even noticed the matter, but I believe one newspaper commended him for it; but when an old soldier was lawfully arrested and pleaded guilty a great hullabaloo was raised about the matter. Such gross inequality I thought ought not to pass unnoticed and wrote accordingly. In fact I think the officers deserve criticism in the present case for having so negligently drawn the commitment

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source, to redeem that \$20 per capita with? We would either have to have an increased McKinley bill, or sell more bonds. I don't want to fool away any time about his "yard sticks," only to say when you make them exclusively of gold and 8 feet long it takes lots of labor and produce to get one. The judges say my criticism on section 3 is wholly inapplicable. Let the readers be the judges. He says, "Under my plan there will be no national bank notes, nothing but United States currency. That does not do away with the fact that it would virtually be the same old plan of banking and bankers with a few changes. He exclaims: "The competition between banks would keep down interest rates." Would it? Do they keep down rates now? Where does the competition come in? Where is there any evidence, any proof they would keep down interest? It would not be to their advantage to do so. They are not in business for health alone, but to get money. He refers to section 7 in his article. I failed to see it. I find section 5, where the power, the details are all left in the hands of the secretary and president, that they may do so and so, and could simply do as they pleased. "May" do a thing is not compulsory. The judge thinks if "Mr. Bailey will understand my plan as it would work out he would support it." I understand how it would work out, as my article of December 31st plainly shows. The reason I don't support it is because it is swinging around in a circle, tweedledee and tweedledum, around to the place of beginning and trying to fasten upon the people of this country constitutional amendments and to keep up a system of banking and bankers to handle the people's money, which they have been doing for a long time. And the way they have managed things shows for itself; needs no comments from me. Judge Widney says: "My plan does not contemplate current redemption as shown in my former article." This shows that he changes his mind after studying anything over. It shows wisdom. I think there is some hope for him if he will continue to think and reason a little.

J. D. BAILEY.

January 6, 1896.

Street Commissioners' Fees

EDITOR HERALD:—As shown by your published report of the city auditor's investigation of the accounts and doings of the street commissioners, it would seem to have been the prevailing practice of street commissioners under the friendly guidance of that enterprising clerk, W. G. Schreiber (once militia colonel in times of profound peace), not only to appropriate to their own use and to that of this thrifty clerk, all the money collected from assessments against property owners over and above what had been allowed in the matter, but also to collect enough from property owners to make it certain that there would be a sum to thus illegally and surreptitiously appropriate.

In the case of Thirtieth street, the commissioners put \$73 extra into their report to pay for recording deeds and incidental expenses in closing the matter. But by some process of legerdemain unknown to your correspondent, there was collected and put to the credit of said Thirtieth street widening fund, as shown by the city treasurer's books, at least \$125 more than the report of the commissioners filed in the case and approved by the city council, called for, and authorized. And this amount of \$125, in addition to what they had been allowed by the coun-

escape on habeas corpus. Enough persons escape the punishment they deserve without allowing any to get away on habeas corpus after they have pleaded guilty. I am inclined to think that the particular crime committed in this instance was settled when the old soldier entered his plea of guilty.

Furthermore, although I do not hail from any of the places mentioned by Mr. Louder I would consider it no dishonor if I did, and if I were justice of the peace at Redondo and Mr. Louder should plead guilty before me to vagrancy I should impose the same sentence whether he came to Redondo before the sand crabs and clams arrived on the last steamer. He should receive the same dose whether he were a "Blasted Britisher" just arrived in the steerage or one of that clique who claim to have a monopoly of all the Americanism in the world. He should receive the same punishment whether he were an old soldier or one whose arrival on life's stage was far too recent to have permitted him to have shared in the triumphs of the late war. And if he were an old soldier, I should not as suggested by an old soldier friend of mine, give him ten days extra for having disgraced his uniform by pleading guilty to vagrancy. Yours for equality before the law,

M. W. CONKLING.

Didn't Buy a Stolen Horse

EDITOR HERALD:—Please allow me to correct the statement made in your paper this morning in which you say that "one of the horses stolen at Ballona was found hitched to my delivery wagon, and that I had bought it for \$12." No such a thing; the mare was bought by Messrs. Rolando & Alo, butchers, of Upper Main street, who, having heard that I had had a horse killed by the Southern Pacific railroad, tendered me the use of said animal until I should be able to get one of my own. Yours respectfully,

J. D. GUERRERO.

January 10 h.

Right Up In Front

The Los Angeles HERALD is taking some very long steps forward lately in the way of improving, and drawing right to the front ranks of first-class journalism. But then if our big city blanket sheets would cut to just the required language to convey the news and reduce ads to liners how much better it would be. A fellow might go to church then.—Burbank News.

Not a Demagogue

Whatever fault may be found with Grover Cleveland, even his most persistent detractor will concede that he never was a dissembler, and that he never failed in sincerity and directness of both purpose and speech. Right or wrong as he may have been from different standpoints, he has never been accused of "playing to the grand stand."—Fresno Expositor.

Graceful Anticipation

A patriotic partisan declares that the Republican party in this country can live and flourish without office. The wisdom of judicious anticipation and timely preparation is surprisingly apparent.—Fresno Expositor.

About Real Estate

The auction sale of lots on East Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets at 2 o'clock Wednesday, January 15, is a new departure in the line of real estate sales and will afford a rare opportunity for seekers for moderate priced property to secure a beautiful lot on very easy terms and low prices. Instead of offering the

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ent, these worthy commissioners and their enterprising clerk quietly put into their own pockets, besides dissipating the \$73 extra allowed as before stated. Whether those other surplus sums in the different street cases you published were collected of the property owners in addition to the sums assessed, as shown by the reports, by some method of jugglery with the reports, so as to have a surplus to gobble up, I have not examined to see and can only surmise. The attempted explanation that the surplus was used for recording deeds, advertising, etc., will not stand, for warrants were drawn for these in the Thirtieth street case to the recorder, and for advertising. Let the investigation be thorough and complete and the guilty ones punished.

J. HALL.

Is Mars Inhabited?

EDITOR HERALD:—Over a year ago there was much written on the possibility of the planet Mars being inhabited. It is impossible to see a body in space without light, and space is very dark. The sun's light reflected by Mars is indeed small, owing to its great distance and the small surface of that body. If there are any inhabitants on Mars it would be necessary for us to erect an electric globe six miles in diameter in full blaze, in order to be seen by them, as a signal station. Let us examine what small portion of the sun's reflected light we receive from Mars. The surfaces of globular bodies are in proportion to the squares of their diameters. Now let M represent the diameter of Mars and m the diameter of the moon. Also let R represent the distance of Mars from the sun, and

stereotyped forty or fifty-foot lot the owners give buyers the chance of purchasing any amount of frontage from 30 to 100 feet. The streets are being graded and graveled and have cement sidewalks and curbs. The property adjoins the Briswalter tract and is one of the oldest orange groves in the county, so that each lot will be covered with large, handsome trees. Building restrictions of \$750 are imposed which will secure a good class of houses and make it a desirable residence section. Subscriptions for the building of a cross-town electric line on Twenty-seventh street to Main and Thirtieth to Hoover are being liberally made, so the road is almost an assured fact. The auction will take place on Wednesday on the premises at 2 o'clock.

Pomona Day Excursion Wednesday, Jan. 15th

Second of Southern Pacific company's weekly series. Citizens of Pomona have arranged a most hospitable program. Free drives, free olives. On conclusion of drive, at Southern Pacific company's depot, which will be headquarters, the committee will present to each excursionist a souvenir box of oranges. Excursion train will leave Arcade depot at 9:20 a. m. Round trip, \$1. Tickets good returning same or following day.

A Charming Ride to San Diego

The most delightful trip in Southern California is from Los Angeles to San Diego and Coronado over the Surf line. For sixty miles the Santa Fe train runs along the ocean beach, giving ever-changing and ever-lovely views of the country, the ocean beach and all the attractive features of Southern California.

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Peschiera Da tutta Italia «maghi» a convegno

Si è conclusa con un maxi-convegno la rassegna itinerante «Lombardia magica», mostra esoterica sponsorizzata dal mensile «Astrofutura» e organizzata da Alfredo Lissoni e Adriana Bolchini. Tale iniziativa, tenutasi nella biblioteca di S. Donato, una villa ottocentesca non nuova ad iniziative del genere, ha coinvolto tutte le discipline esoteriche, dalla parapsicologia alla pranoterapia, dalla cartomanzia fino alla più recente ufologia.

Per quest'ultima erano presenti molti gruppi lombardi, come il Centro fenomeni spaziali Odissea 2001, che vanta collaborazioni persino in ambiti militari, e l'Usac del professor Sebastiano Di Gennaro, un ente comunale giunto, per l'occasione, direttamente da Rovigo con prove stupefacenti, tra cui un gatto mummificato dal calore di un ufo ed un frammento di tuta aliena, ove inorganico ed organico si fondono a livello cellulare, realizzando un tessuto scientificamente per noi impossibile.

E ancora, macchine per misurare l'energia dei guaritori, test astrologici e bioritmi, presentati dall'A.Mi University, un ente di ricerca milanese dei fenomeni paranormali, guidato dai noti studiosi Massimo Inardi e Adriana Bolchini.

Ufologi e alieni dialogano via radio

MICHELA ANDREOLI

■ Case infestate. Filmati girati con parroci morti due mesi prima delle riprese. Grotte segrete. Sotterranei. Oggetti volanti non identificati. Extraterrestri e alieni di vario genere e grado. Poltergeist e ghostbusters. Pagani e neopagani. Tutte cose che, malgrado la tanto celebrata laicità e incredulità degli abitanti di Milano e hinterland, succedono proprio nella nostra città. Se ne parlerà in diretta radiofonica non stop per questa notte intera, dalle 18 alle 6 di mattina, su Radio Ambrosiana, Fm 91.450 e 91.700. Conduce la trasmissione Alfredo Lissoni, uno dei più noti ufologi e studiosi del mistero in Italia, che promette anche numerosi ospiti, con cui gli spettatori potranno parlare, chiedere consigli, confrontare esperienze. Ma perché organizzare la kermesse il 22 dicembre, quando solitamente si parla di occulto ma santificato, e a farlo sono cattolicissimi sacerdoti? «Prima di tutto, per molti millenni il Natale è stato festeggiato in ben altro modo e da gente completamente diversa da quelli che oggi vanno in chiesa a mezzanotte» risponde Alfredo Lissoni. «Questa è la prima domenica dell'Avvento, e, invece di quello di Gesù (che, fra l'altro, neanche i preti sanno con precisione quando sia nato) festeggeremo la ricorrenza in modo pagano, cercando di ravvivare la memoria di cose che molti vorrebbero fossero scaraventate nel soprannaturale».

Gli ospiti saranno numerosi: Adriana Bolchini, dell'Accademia milanese del paranormale, parlerà di fenomeni extrasensoriali e divinatori; Alfredo Castelli, lo sceneggiatore «papà» del fumetto Martin Mystère, tratterà di astroarcheologia e di città perdute; Elena Bordogni, esploratrice di civiltà antiche e lontane, racconterà dell'incontro con uno yeti in Tibet; Angelo Sironi, di Tele Montecarlo, ricorderà alcuni fenomeni spiritici nei quali si è imbattuto nel corso di un'in-

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«Ma le informazioni più interessanti e divertenti le aspettiamo da chi si sintonizzerà sulle nostre frequenze e, vincendo la paura di essere preso per matto, vorrà raccontarci la sua storia» conclude; con un sorriso di incoraggiamento, il nostro esperto.

A Peschiera se ne parla, a Bettola si vedono

«E.T» primadonna in un convegno

PESCHIERA BORRÓMEO - (Ce.M.) San Donato e Peschiera Borromeo si preparano per un altro «incontro ravvicinato del terzo tipo». Dopo il successo del primo convegno sull'ufologia tenutosi a Peschiera lo scorso mese di giugno, gli alieni sbarcheranno un'altra volta nei pressi dell'aeroporto di Linate.

Prende il via il 21 settembre nella suggestiva biblioteca di San Donato la mostra «Lombardia magica». L'incontro con i marziani è organizzato in tandem dai due comuni sudmilanesi.

«L'iniziativa che sta per decollare a San Donato - dichiara - l'esperto ufologo Alfredo Lissoni - è una mostra itinerante di parapsicologia, astrologia, spiritismo, yeti e... la prova definitiva dell'esistenza degli Ufo». Infatti, alle tradizionali fotografie militari riguardanti il fenomeno di avvistamenti di oggetti volanti non identificati, nella biblioteca verranno esposte delle prove veramente particolari.

Calchi di gesso riproducenti le impronte di «Et», ritrovate qualche anno fa lungo gli argini del fiume Po ed un gatto completamente mummificato e privo di peli ritrovato in un cerchio radioattivo nelle vicinanze di Boara Polésine (Rovigo).

Infine, da Biella la prova super: il sangue d'alieno. Si tratta di una macchia di sangue scoperta nella galleria della Rosazza. Un ritrovamento che ha fatto tanto discutere gli esperti negli anni scorsi. Quindi toccherà ai relatori del convegno. E' assicurata la presenza della parapsicologa Adriana Bolchi.

Tre punti luminosi: sarà un alieno?

PESCHIERA BORRÓMEO - (F.Ch.) Un sigaro con tre punti luminosi che si spostava velocemente verso l'orizzonte. Così hanno descritto lo strano oggetto luminoso che ha attirato la loro attenzione alcune notti fa nel cielo. Gianluca Morganti, studente all'Itis di San Donato Milanese e William Bonsignori, aspirante informatico, due ventenni di Peschiera Borromeo sono convinti che non si trattasse di normale velivolo, anche perché fin troppo avvezzi a vedere solcato il cielo della loro città dagli aerei che atterrano e decollano nella vicina Linate.

«Si muoveva molto lentamente - hanno raccontato ad Alfredo Lissoni ufologo convinto che ha messo a confronto le loro descrizioni - il profilo allungato era offuscato dall'intensità delle tre luci e non abbiamo avvertito alcun rumore o rombo di motori». L'avvistamento è avvenuto alla periferia est della frazione di Bettola, nei pressi del castello di Mirazzano ben lontano dal cono aereo dell'aeroporto, mentre i due ragazzi stavano passeggiando.

«L'abbiamo visto quasi fermo in aria, racconta Gianluca Morganti, poi si è abbassato nella vegetazione. All'improvviso l'abbiamo rivisto mentre si allontanava verso est». Al racconto dei due studenti il gruppo ufologico di Peschiera dà molto credito, in quanto nella stessa serata ed in orari quasi coincidenti hanno avuto identici racconti da cittadini milanesi e bergamaschi. Rosalba Fazio, che vive alla periferia nord di Milano, ha fornito una descrizione collimante con il racconto dei due ragazzi.

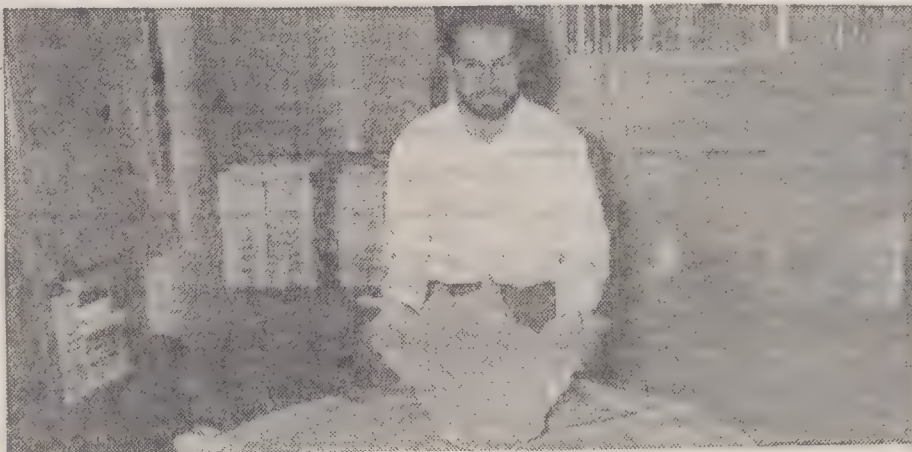
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S. DONATO / In mostra le prove dell'esistenza dei marziani

Extraterrestri in sangue e orme

SAN DONATO MILANESE - (Ce.M.) Un punto luminoso lentamente è sceso su San Donato. Sono sbarcati ieri sera, nella suggestiva cascina Ospitaletto sede della biblioteca comunale, i fratelli di E.T. Ha preso il via infatti la mostra-dibattito «Lombardia magica».

L'incontro con i marziani organizzato dall'Assessorato alla Cultura di San Donato in collaborazione con Peschiera Borromeo ha riscosso subito un notevole successo. Le innumerevoli fotografie militari riguardanti gli avvistamenti di oggetti volanti non identificati, i calchi di gesso riproducenti le impronte degli alieni, il pelame di qualche personaggio che viene dai mondi lontani e infine il gatto completamente mummificato ritrovato in un cerchio radioattivo nelle vicinanze di Boara



Alfredo Lissoni con i calchi di gesso di alcune impronte di extraterrestri.

Polesine a Rovigo, hanno letteralmente catturato l'interesse del pubblico.

Ma il pezzo forte della mostra extraterrestre è il sangue d'alieno. «E' una prova super - dichiara Alfredo Lissoni, l'ufologo or-

ganizzatore della kermesse - trovata qualche anno fa a Biella. Si tratta di una matchia di sangue scoperta da due ragazzi nella galleria Rosazza».

Questa prova ha fatto discutere per anni gli esperti.

Discussioni che sono tuttora attuali. Durante la presentazione dei reperti, qualche scettico ha contestato l'autenticità della prova. Nei prossimi giorni avranno avranno gli appuntamenti del convegno.

UFOLOGIA IN DIRETTA RADIO

Domenica 22 dicembre sulle frequenze di Radio Ambrosiana (FM 91.450 e 91.700) gli ufologi peschieresi daranno in via a *"La lunga notte del mistero"*, dodici ore di incontri ravvicinati con esperti di UFO, facoltà paranormali, civiltà perdute, spiriti e fantasmi. Le trasmissioni, in diretta telefoni-

ca, inizieranno alle ore 20 di domenica e si concluderanno alle 8 del mattino seguente.

Fra i molti ospiti, la parapsicologa Adriana Bolchini, i giornalisti La Rossa, Bedetti e Castelli, gli ufologi Lissoni, Ferrante, Basile, Crocignani, lo spiritista Antonino De Bono e molti altri.

Sarà possibile telefonare in diretta per raccontare esperienze proprie, porre domande o appunti agli esperti, chiamando il numero 02/433833 per tutta la notte.

Ufo nei cieli di Pertusella? Un mistero

Un impiegato ha denunciato l'episodio alle autorità e il Centro Ufologico Nazionale ha aperto un'inchiesta. L'oggetto non identificato avvistato in piazza Pertini

CARONNO PERTUSELLA

- Un ufo avrebbe solcato i cieli di Caronno Pertusella lo scorso 18 novembre. Sull'avvistamento il Centro Ufologico Nazionale ha addirittura aperto un'inchiesta, mirata a verificare l'esatta natura dell'oggetto non identificato. Erano da poco passate le 18.30 quando un impiegato di Pertusella ha avvistato una luce puntiforme nel cielo.

"Spiccava tra le nuvole, era di colore giallo e in un primo momento poteva sembrare una stella", si legge nella dichiarazione dell'uomo, che ha visto l'oggetto da piazza Pertini.

"Dapprima era fermo - prosegue il racconto - Poi si è mosso lentamente in direzione di Cesate".

La segnalazione è stata raccolta dalle autorità competenti e, vagliata l'attendibilità del testimone, il Cui ha deciso di aprire un'indagine. "Il testimone è serio, ma al momento non possiamo ancora escludere che si tratti di un aereo o di un fatto assolutamente spiegabile - raffredda gli animi Alfredo Lissoni, referente lombardo del Centro ufologico - E' anche vero, però, che nel corso di quest'ultimo anno le segnalazioni si sono multipli-



Ancora un avvistamento ufo nei cieli di Caronno

cate. Non ne conosciamo il motivo: forse la crisi generale spinge la gente ad alzare di più gli occhi al cielo, ma certo è che la Lombardia è in testa alle segnalazioni Ufo già dagli anni Trenta, quando si sono registrati i primi casi di avvistamenti in Italia, che oggi sono oltre 2000".

Varese e provincia sono al secondo posto come numero di avvistamenti, superati solo da Milano e seguiti nella classifica da Pavia e Como.

"Di tutti i casi segnalati - spiega Lissoni, che ha personalmente catalogato ben 630 casi di avvistamenti ufo nella sola zona del Basso

Varesotto e del Milanese, avvenuti dal 1930 ad oggi - soltanto il 10% resta realmente senza spiegazione". Caccia aperta all'ufo e all'avvistatore, dunque. La notizia di un oggetto volante non identificato sul cielo di Pertusella ha suscitato molta curiosità in paese: il testimone ha infatti chiesto alle autorità di mantenere l'anonimato, aumentando così il mistero.

Alla curiosità sul significato della strana luce apparsa si aggiunge dunque quella sull'identità del concittadino che avrebbe visto l'ufo. Non c'è due senza tre. In realtà non è la prima volta che in paese si verificano

fenomeni inspiegabili: venerdì 25 maggio 2007, intorno alle 22, chiudendo le persiane della propria camera da letto, una caronnese aveva notato una forma insolita in cielo. Anche in quell'occasione la luce procedeva verso est (in direzione della periferia di Cesate): era una forma ovale, color bianco panna e, muovendosi, disegnava una sorta di quadrato nell'aria. L'oggetto, secondo la descrizione di due testimoni, era ben delineato nel contorno ovale e compiva dei movimenti precisi muovendosi ad angolo retto. Solo un anno prima, il 22 dicembre 2006, a raccontare un avvistamento è stato il giornalista di una televisione privata che, alle 18.38, aveva visto un oggetto non identificato mentre aspettava il treno allo scalo delle Ferrovie Nord.

L'uomo aveva raccontato di aver visto una luce arancione, fissa in cielo e stazionaria sopra le villette adiacenti la stazione.

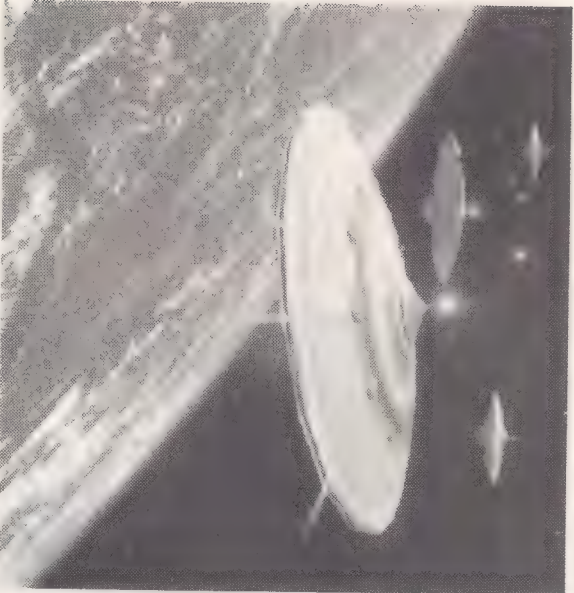
Il presunto ufo era rimasto fermo per cinque o sei minuti. Il giornalista l'aveva descritto come una sorta di stella polare tonda che emetteva pochi bagliori, luccicando debolmente.

Stefano Di Maria

Il primo catalogo ufficiale del Centro di avvistamento nazionale mette la Liguria ai primi posti. Una mappa

Appuntamento nel cielo di Imperia

Ufo, a settembre il periodo più favorevole per gli avvistamenti



Molti strani fenomeni nel Ponente ligure

Ecco un elenco di episodi apparentemente inspiegabili accaduti in provincia

IMPERIA. 29 Novembre 1978: nella notte alcuni pescatori al largo vedono muoversi silenziosamente una forte luce nel mare; 14 dicembre 1978: una scolaresca osserva un oggetto sferico molto veloce e luminoso; 29 maggio 1980: a Porto Maurizio viene ritrovata una misteriosa impronta (mano con ventose) sul vetro esterno di una pensione; 8 giugno 1989: alle 22,30 nella zona di Porto Maurizio viene osservata sospesa nell'aria una luce intensa bianca a cupola che poi si allontana a velocità incredibile.

SANREMO. 28 novembre 1978: alcuni pescatori vedono uscire dal mare molto fumo e dal gorgo formatosi nelle acque esce un oggetto luminoso a fortissima velocità. E' uno dei pochi fenomeni di questo tipo osservati in Italia.

VENTIMIGLIA. 30 novembre 1978: nel cielo della zona del confine alcune persone vedono passare un oggetto brillante e silenzioso; sempre lo stesso giorno alcuni pescatori al largo di Capo Mele osservano 6 o 9 luci bianche uscire dal mare e ancora il 30 novembre viene avvistato un oggetto silenzioso attraversare il cielo; dicembre 1996: poco prima di mezzanotte nella zona di Grimaldi un produttore musicale e un amico vedono una creatura che sembra un incrocio tra un uomo primitivo e un gorilla; 27 luglio 1997: alle 2 di notte nella zona del confine un agente di polizia vede lo stesso essere del 7 maggio 1997. Secondo alcuni sarebbe il frutto degli esperimenti del chirurgo russo Sergej Voronoff.

ALTRE ZONE. 23 febbraio 1971: a Bordighera viene avvistato un corpo sferico incandescente seguito da una scia; 14 settembre 1978: nella zona di Valledora tre cacciatori vedono un Ufo a forma di sfera trasitare a 500 metri di altitudine; stesso giorno stesso anno mattino presto a Sasso di Bordighera alcuni

GLI AVVISTAMENTI

PARLA L'ESPERTO

Abbiamo ascoltato il parere di Bino Bini, meteorologo, esperto di ufologia e dal 1951 direttore dell'Osservatorio di Imperia con sede in via Stallo 39.

Come spiega il fenomeno di avvistamenti e più in generale dell'ufologia?

"Io credo che sia impossibile osservare il cielo e non notare neanche uno spostamento strano. Basta provare. Solo una persona disattenta non nota nulla".

- Lei ha avuto esperienze di avvistamenti di Ufo e oggetti non identificabili?

"Sì, in effetti mi è capitato molte volte, ad esempio una notte ho visto cinque oggetti volanti delle dimensioni di un dirigibile che provenivano dal mare. Davano la sensazione di urtare verso Capo Berta e invece una volta giunti alla collina sono spariti. Poi ricordo due giorni di seguito il passaggio di sette oggetti volanti. Ricordo anche un'accesione di oggetti improvvisa della durata di tre secondi circa. Occupavano tutto l'orizzonte. E poi ancora alcuni oggetti che apparentemente sembravano galleggiare e poi invece scomparivano".

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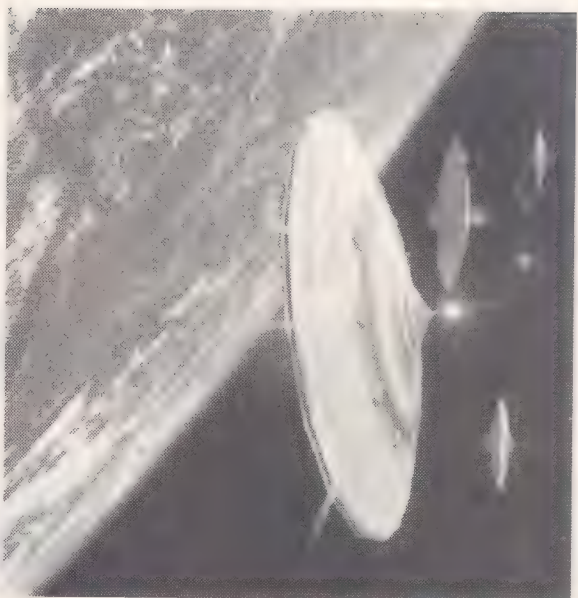
- Esistono molte correnti di pensiero?

"Ne esistono tre: una rappresentata da scienziati e studiosi che negano la possibilità di presenze estranee, un'altra invece che ovviamente crede che ciò sia possibile e una terza, anch'essa composta da scienziati ed astronomi, che



Bino Bini

Ufo, a settembre il periodo più favorevole per gli avvistamenti



Molti strani fenomeni nel Ponente ligure

GLI AVVISTAMENTI

Ecco un elenco di episodi apparentemente inspiegabili accaduti in provincia

IMPERIA. 29 Novembre 1978: nella notte alcuni pescatori al largo vedono muoversi silenziosamente una forte luce nel mare; 14 dicembre 1978: una scolaresca osserva un oggetto sferico molto veloce e luminoso; 29 maggio 1980: a Porto Maurizio viene ritrovata una misteriosa impronta (mano con ventose) sul vetro esterno di una pensione; 8 giugno 1989: alle 22,30 nella zona di Porto Maurizio viene osservata sospesa nell'aria una luce intensa bianca a cupola che poi si allontana a velocità incredibile.

SANREMO. 28 novembre 1978: alcuni pescatori vedono uscire dal mare molto fumo e dal gorgo formatosi nelle acque esce un oggetto luminoso a fortissima velocità. E' uno dei pochi fenomeni di questo tipo osservati in Italia.

VENTIMIGLIA. 30 novembre 1978: nel cielo della zona del confine alcune persone vedono passare un oggetto brillante e silenzioso; sempre lo stesso giorno alcuni pescatori al largo di Capo Mele osservano 6 o 9 luci bianche uscire dal mare e ancora il 30 novembre viene avvistato un oggetto silenzioso attraversare il cielo; dicembre 1996: poco prima di mezzanotte nella zona di Grimaldi un produttore musicale e un amico vedono una creatura che sembra un incrocio tra un uomo primitivo e un gorilla; 27 luglio 1997: alle 2 di notte nella zona del confine un agente di polizia vede lo stesso essere del 7 maggio 1997. Secondo alcuni sarebbe il frutto degli esperimenti del chirurgo russo Sergej Voronoff.

ALTRE ZONE. 23 febbraio 1971: a Bordighera viene avvistato un corpo sferico incandescente seguito da una scia; 14 settembre 1978: nella zona di Vallebona tre cacciatori vedono un Ufo a forma di sfera transitare a 500 metri di altitudine; stesso giorno stesso anno mattino presto a Sasso di Bordighera alcuni pescatori avvistano un oggetto discoidale con scia infiammata volare a poche centinaia di metri di quota. I colleghi testimoniano che uno dei pescatori era talmente terrorizzato che quasi si gettò in mare. 1 febbraio 1994: nel cielo di Badalucco segnalato un corpo allungato; 15 maggio 1998: alle 2,30 della notte nella periferia di Alassio una signora avvista un grosso oggetto luminoso di forma ovale.

Fantasia o realtà? "Siamo investigatori di X Files" - ha detto Alfredo Lissoni, segretario generale del Centro Ufologico Nazionale - non vogliamo imporre le nostre convinzioni ma registriamo strani episodi che non hanno un'apparente spiegazione".

PARLA L'ESPERTO

Abbiamo ascoltato il parere di Bino Bini, meteorologo, esperto di ufologia e dal 1951 direttore dell'Osservatorio di Imperia con sede in via Stallo 39.

Come spiega il fenomeno di avvistamenti e più in generale dell'ufologia?

"Io credo che sia impossibile osservare il cielo e non notare neanche uno spostamento strano. Basta provare. Solo una persona disattenta non nota nulla".

Lei ha avuto esperienze di avvistamenti di Ufo e oggetti non identificabili?

"Sì, in effetti mi è capitato molte volte, ad esempio una notte ho visto cinque oggetti volanti delle dimensioni di un dirigibile che provenivano dal mare. Davano la sensazione di urtare verso Capo Berta e invece una volta giunti alla collina sono spariti. Poi ricordo due giorni di seguito il passaggio di sette oggetti volanti. Ricordo anche un'accensione di oggetti improvvisa della durata di tre secondi circa. Occupavano tutto l'orizzonte. E poi ancora alcuni oggetti che apparentemente sembravano galleggiare e poi invece scomparivano nell'acqua con bagliori enormi. E molti altri ancora".

Come nasce la sua passione per l'ufologia?

"Ero già intrasciato al fenomeno ma poi tutto iniziò sul serio nel 1961 quando ad un convegno internazionale con esperti di tutto il mondo, svoltosi ad Imperia, in occasione dell'eclissi totale di sole. Nel



Bino Bini

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Esistono molte correnti di pensiero?

"Ne esistono tre: una rappresentata da scienziati e studiosi che negano la possibilità di presenze estranee, un'altra invece che ovviamente crede che ciò sia possibile e una terza, anch'essa composta da scienziati ed esperti, che tenta da tempo di trovare dei punti di convergenza tra le prime due".

E' molto diffusa questa passione nella provincia di Imperia?

"Esistono tre gruppi ufficiali di cui uno a Sanremo. Sono composti da venti persone ciascuno che si ritrovano una volta ogni tre mesi".

Liguria terra di Ufo? Pare proprio di sì. Tutto partì nel lontano 1608, il 15 agosto, quando a Genova furono avvistati degli strani oggetti nel cielo che lanciavano sangue sulla terra. La Liguria, insieme alla Lombardia e il Piemonte - in base agli studi del Centro Ufologico Nazionale - risulta infatti la regione italiana maggiormente interessata al fenomeno. Genova è in testa alla classifica degli avvistamenti, mentre La Spezia lo è per le imponenti. E la provincia di Imperia? Si segnalano molti episodi strani e incontri ravvicinati con presunti alieni: nel periodo compreso tra il 1928-1998 sono stati registrati un totale di 36 episodi. In particolar modo la zona di confine, tra Ventimiglia e Grimaldi, pare essere la più produttiva. Basta pensare al caso dell'uomo scimmia, anch'esso riportato nel Catalogo ufficiale elaborato dal Centro ufologico. Alcuni testimoni giurano di averlo visto proprio nella zona di Grimaldi. Secondo altri sarebbe il frutto degli esperimenti del chirurgo russo Sergej Voronoff che visse nella zona nella prima metà del secolo. Il periodo in cui è più facile avvistare i presunti Ufo è nei mesi di luglio e agosto ma soprattutto dal 10 al 18 settembre, fra le 23 e le prime ore del mattino. Il fenomeno è in continua espansione ed esperti e studiosi del settore sono in continua ricerca. In Italia dal 1966 esiste il Cui (Centro Ufologico Nazionale) con sede in Bologna che cataloga e studia ogni fenomeno. Il responsabile provinciale è Roberto Dini, a disposizioni per segnalazioni e avvistamenti al numero 0184/575332.



FRANCESCO CUFARI/OLYMPIA/SIPA

ITALIE. Pin-pon ! Les pompiers de Canneto, très sollicités l'hiver dernier pour maîtriser la vague d'incendies spontanés.

INCENDIES SPONTANÉS : FLAMBÉES D'ÉLECTROMÉNAGER SUR LA SICILE !

Mais que s'est-il passé en début d'année dans le petit village de Canneto di Caronia, sur la côte nord de la Sicile ? En janvier et février, plusieurs dizaines d'appareils électroménagers ont pris feu spontanément ! Si bien que les pompiers ont dû courir d'une maison à l'autre éteindre les frigos, climatiseurs et autres ballons d'eau chaude en chaleur. Dans les pas des hommes du feu, on a même vu des prêtres distribuer des giclées d'eau bénite pour doucher les ardeurs de Belzébuth, considéré par une fraction des villageois comme le Grand Pyromane en chef...

En effet, c'est peut-être bien des profondeurs infernales que pourrait venir le phénomène. L'Etna, volcan actif, n'est qu'à une soixantaine de kilomètres, et son magma s'infiltrerait jusque dans le sous-sol de Canneto, distillant ainsi vers la surface méthane et autres gaz inflammables et inodores. Ajoutons la présence de cendres volcaniques, elles-mêmes inflammables, libérées par le volcan et tapissant tout l'électroménager. Le cocktail est réuni pour que, en hiver, lorsque les maisons sont peu aérées, tout cela s'accumule et s'embrase dès qu'on presse l'interrupteur. Reconnaissons-le : cette hypothèse volcanique, débattue par quelques spécialistes, est beaucoup moins attrayante que celle de diabolins jouant avec des allumettes (et les nerfs) des Siciliens...



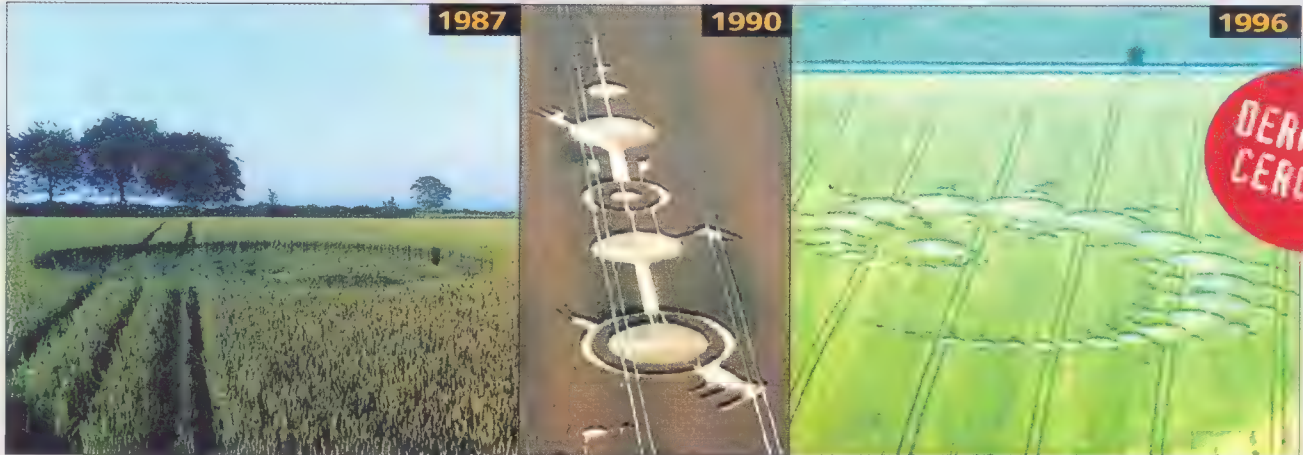
Certains appareils électroménagers auraient pris feu sans aucun contact. Pour certains, Belzébuth serait le pyromane, pour d'autres, le coupable serait plus modestement l'Etna !

SCIENCE & Mystère

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Entre 1976 et la fin des années 80, les cercles sont restés de simples disques. Dans les années 90, les dessins sont devenus des pictogrammes de plus en plus élaborés, représentant des spirales et même la totalité du système solaire.

du matin, l'un des cercles que Delgado avait déclaré d'origine extraterrestre. Puis, ils reconnurent qu'ils avaient tracé délibérément nombre de cercles à l'aide d'une planche, d'un piquet, de ficelle et d'un viseur au bout d'un fil de fer monté sur une casquette.

À mesure que la presse s'emparait de cette affaire, d'autres cercles plus élaborés apparaissaient, pour devenir très compliqués, représentant des figures géométriques, impossibles à attribuer à un tourbillon, si électrique soit-il.

Plus tard, Joe Nickell, chargé de recherches au Comité américain pour

Cercles céréaliers

Cercles, anneaux et jeux de lignes dessinés dans les champs de céréales.

Étendue du phénomène

Ces cercles se sont multipliés dans le sud de l'Angleterre depuis 1976 : 20 en 1986, 250 en 1989 et 700 en 1990. Le phénomène s'est étendu à d'autres pays européens entre 1988 et 1990. Cinq mille cercles ont été répertoriés dans 26 pays.

Hypothèses

- Ovnis ou extraterrestres
- Tourbillons chargés électriquement
- Supercherie

l'examen scientifique des allégations paranormales, confia à l'ordinateur le soin de faire le lien entre les apparitions de cercles et les articles du *Times* s'y référant. Ce qui lui permit de constater que chaque écrit important donnait naissance à une nouvelle poussée de cercles céréaliers.

Le nombre des nouveaux cercles chuta légèrement après la déclaration de Dave et Doug. Cependant, il s'est mis à remonter très sensiblement ces dernières années, non seulement en Angleterre, mais également dans d'autres parties du monde.

Les douze possédées de Cambridge

ENVOÛTEMENT Nous sommes en 1589, dans une bonne famille du sud de l'Angleterre. La petite Jane Throckmorton, dix ans, est victime d'une crise d'éternuements, suivie de crampes et de transes. Deux médecins de Cambridge examinent ses urines et concluent à l'envoûtement. Deux mois plus tard, ses quatre sœurs subissent des crises du même genre plusieurs fois par jour, sans en avoir ensuite aucun souvenir.

À l'époque, elles ne pouvaient qu'être possédées par des esprits malins. Celui de l'aînée déclare par sa bouche qu'il y aura bientôt douze envoûtées dans la maison. En effet, les sept servantes se joignent bientôt au concert quotidien d'éternuements, de cris et de contorsions.

Pendant trois ans, l'atmosphère reste lourde dans la respectable famille anglaise. Lorsque le

prêtre de la paroisse vient lire des passages de la Bible, les jeunes filles réagissent toujours par des crises plus violentes. Elles finissent par désigner les envoûteurs : leur voisin, son mari et leur fille. Les crises cessent lorsque les possédées obtiennent de leur griffer le dos. Les voisins finissent par avouer leurs pratiques de sorcellerie. Ce qui entraîne la condamnation des trois malheureux qui sont pendus en 1593. Après quoi, l'envoûtement prend fin.

Dans de tels cas, les médecins avançant trois explications : l'envoûtement, la supercherie ou le "grand mal" (épilepsie). Aujourd'hui, les neurologues expliquent le comportement des douze jeunes filles par la psychose collective, déclenchée par les crises d'épilepsie ou de schizophrénie de l'une d'elles.



Jésus exorcisait les malheureux possédés par le démon. La Bible explique ainsi certaines maladies psychiques.



En 1991, Doug et Dave avouèrent avoir réalisé eux-mêmes un grand nombre de cercles à l'aide d'une planche, d'un piquet et de ficelle.

Les faiseurs de cercles

Deux Anglais avouent avoir déclenché la "cerclomania"

OVNIS Tout a commencé par la découverte de grands cercles rasés dans les champs de céréales du sud de l'Angleterre.

Peu nombreux en 1976, ils se sont rapidement multipliés. Deux ingénieurs, Pat Delgado et Colin Andrews, en examinèrent un grand nombre et

émirent les premières hypothèses sur le phénomène. Comme des histoires d'émanation de lumière mystérieuse circulaient, ils commencèrent à parler de pistes d'atterrissage pour extraterrestres. À mesure que les cercles devenaient plus nombreux, l'inquiétude grandissait en Grande-Bretagne. Un professeur de phy-

sique à la retraite, Terence Meaden, suggéra que les cercles étaient peut-être dus à des tourbillons chargés électriquement.

On imagine aisément l'effet produit par les révélations de deux gentlemen du Wiltshire, Doug Bower et Dave Chorley, lorsqu'ils déclarèrent, en septembre 1991, avoir eux-mêmes réalisé, pour un journal

Le pouvoir cosmique des pyramides

NEW AGE En 1972, quatre chercheurs de la Société pour la recherche psychique de Toronto placèrent dans une maquette de pyramide de viande hachée, pommes de terre, bananes et lames de rasoir émoussées. Les éléments ne se sont pas conservés sur une durée exceptionnelle. Et les lames de rasoir émoussées ne se sont pas elles-mêmes affûtées d'elles-mêmes.

Alors, il a bien fallu se rendre à l'évidence : aucun pouvoir cosmique ou s'écrit manifesté n'a

cette mini-pyramide. Ceux qui croient à ce pouvoir affirment pourtant qu'un modèle de la pyramide de Kheops, orienté vers le nord magnétique, est capable de stocker et de renforcer l'énergie cosmique au point que les denrées comestibles se conservent plus longtemps et que les lames de rasoir s'aiguisent. Selon eux, l'énergie cosmique en question se concentre en différents endroits d'une pyramide.

Les chercheurs ont donc réparti la nourriture correctement. Mais, au final, les bananes étaient aussi noires et la viande hachée aussi pourrie que les témoins placés dans des conteneurs de forme pyramidale ou sur une table à l'air libre.

Les expériences faites par des chercheurs canadiens n'ont pas permis de découvrir l'existence de forces cosmiques dans les pyramides.

"Le mystère est ce qu'il y a de plus magique au monde. C'est la source de tout art et de toute science."

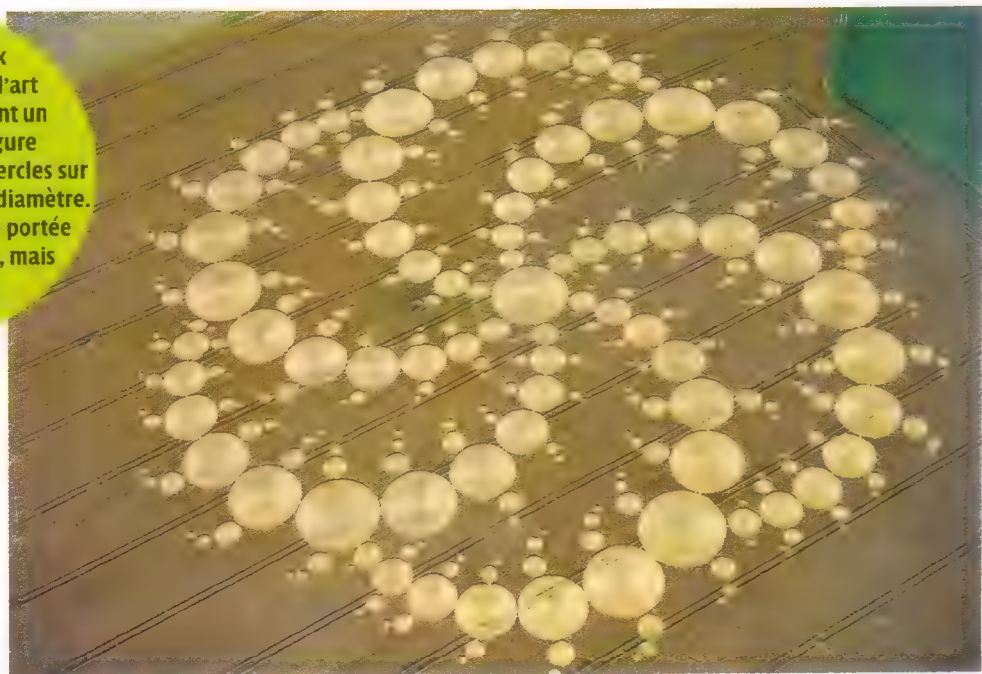


Albert Einstein



dent depuis l'espace. Or, il arrive que de l'électricité circule, sous forme de flashes électriques, entre cette ionosphère et les couches d'atmosphère plus proches du sol, à environ 10 kilomètres d'altitude. L'équipe BLT se demande si, sous certaines conditions, cet air électrifié ne pourrait pas descendre encore plus bas et atteindre le sol. Il traverserait les couches atmosphériques avec d'autant plus de facilité qu'il tournerait rapidement sur lui-même, en tornade serrée. Ce qui créerait, au final, les cercles au niveau du sol.

En 2001, à Milk Hill (Angleterre), l'art du crop circle atteint un sommet. Cette figure complexe aligne 409 cercles sur plus de 450 mètres de diamètre. Pas vraiment hors de portée d'un bon géomètre, mais quel boulot!



100% DES CERCLES DE BLÉ SÉRAIENT DES CANULARS

Au passage, un tel processus expliquerait pourquoi on a retrouvé de fortes concentrations de magnétite dans ces agroglyphes. Car l'air électrifié, en tournant rapidement sur

lui-même, crée un champ magnétique qui entraîne avec lui les particules magnétisées.

Quel crédit peut-on accorder à ces experts en crop circles? Les anomalies constatées signifient-elles quelque chose? Et surtout, comment croire, avec eux, que la nature serait capable d'accoucher de ces figures des plus complexes?

Prudent, Colin Andrews estime que 80% des agroglyphes seraient des canulars. Ce que réfute catégoriquement Nancy Talbott: « Nos travaux indiquent que près de 90% des crop circles sur lesquels nous avons prélevé des échantillons sont de véritables crop circles. »

Mais alors, que faire des témoignages des différents petits farceurs qui se sont eux-mêmes dénoncés? « Pourquoi les croirait-on?

N'importe qui peut dire n'importe quoi », observe à juste titre Nancy Talbott, qui attend qu'on lui apporte des preuves, comme une vidéo, par exemple.

Voilà donc le mystère des agroglyphes savamment entretenu. Alors, cet été, si vous pique-niquez au bord d'un champ, et particulièrement si vos vacances vous conduisent dans le sud de l'Angleterre... ouvrez l'œil! ●

L'ingénieur électricien Colin Andrews, fondateur de Circles Phenomenon Research International, estime que la plupart des cercles dans les blés seraient des canulars.



Un « nid d'oiseaux » que l'on retrouve souvent dans les agroglyphes. Ils peuvent apparaître par dizaines, dans des endroits inaccessibles à pied sans laisser de traces!





Et certains paysans, qui décidément ne perdent pas le nord, ont l'idée de monnayer l'entrée dans leur champ. Ventes de T-shirts, canettes de soda et survol en hélicoptère : les ronds de blé font de l'oseille et mettent du beurre dans les épinards !

Mais tout ça n'explique pas comment ils sont apparus. Messages d'extraterrestres ? Esprits de la nature ? Hum... Moins portés sur le délire, certains ont évoqué la présence de poisons dans le sol. Mais pourquoi se seraient-ils répandus en formant des figures géométriques si parfaites ? D'autres encore se sont demandés s'il ne s'agissait pas de dégâts causés par des animaux. Mais là aussi, on voit mal ce qui pousserait un cerf à créer une jolie spirale au compas.

Peut-il s'agir, dans certains cas, du souf-

fle provoqué par les pales d'un hélicoptère ? Impossible. Les bords du cercle n'auraient pas été aussi nets. Et un hélicoptère en rase-mottes passe difficilement inaperçu. Et s'il s'agissait d'expériences militaires secrètes ? Des essais d'armes ultra-secrètes à micro-ondes, par exemple ? On comprendrait mal pourquoi il aurait fallu les tester aux yeux de tous, avec le risque de blesser, voire de tuer par accident.

UN MYSTÈRE INTERNATIONAL

Le mystère prit une tournure internationale lorsque des crop circles commencèrent à fleurir dans d'autres pays comme les Pays-Bas, le Canada ou les

De gauche à droite, des agrogllyphes formés dans les champs anglais de 1996 à 2003. D'abord limité au sud de l'Angleterre, le phénomène a gagné l'Europe et l'Amérique du Nord.

États-Unis. Mieux : des champs de carottes ou de haricots furent également pris pour cible ! Enfin, en 1991, ce fut le coup de théâtre. Deux peintres anglais d'un certain âge, Doug Bower et Dave Chorley, avouèrent être les auteurs de la plupart des cercles. La nouvelle fit le tour de la planète. Et d'autres artistes « en herbe », depuis, ont aussi révélé leurs forfaits. Certains ont aplati les plants à la main et au pied, d'autres utilisent des planches et des cordes, des rouleaux de jardin ou de PVC qu'ils roulent sur les tiges. À chacun son art et ses méthodes. En s'aidant par exemple des sillons que creusent les roues des tracteurs, pour ne laisser aucune trace de son passage.

Bref, pour la plupart des observateurs et pour tous les scientifiques, la messe était dite : les agrogllyphes n'étaient qu'un canular. Fin de l'énigme ? Pas tout à fait. Car une poignée de sceptiques n'ont pas cru nos deux pépères : selon eux, ça faisait beaucoup de boulot pour deux vénérables plaisantins. Ils ont donc scruté de près les crop circles. Ce fut le cas de Colin Andrews, ingénieur électricien, qui a fondé le Circles Phenomenon Research International, ou encore des Américains du BLT Research Team, du nom de ses trois fondateurs – Burke, Levensgood, Talbott. L'équipe BLT garantit avoir étudié des centaines de plants, provenant de différents ronds de blé, sur une période de plus de dix ans. Leur conclusion : plusieurs anomalies s'accordent mal avec le scénario d'une bande de gais lurons courbant les blés à la tombée de la nuit.

En effet, comme d'autres plantes, les tiges de céréales comportent une succession d'articulations, ou nœuds. Or, William Levensgood a observé que ces nœuds, riches en eau, seraient souvent très étirés à l'intérieur des agrogllyphes. Comme si

En 1996, à Windmill Hill en Angleterre, un motif spectaculaire est apparu dans un champ de blé. Cet agrogllyphe se compose de 194 cercles sur une largeur de près de 115 mètres.





Toujours en Angleterre, ces figures géométriques complexes sont dessinées de manière très précise. La végétation serrée est aplatie contre le sol.

BLT RESEARCH

Tiges de blé prélevées à l'extérieur (à gauche) et à l'intérieur (à droite) d'un agroglyphe : leur déformation serait due à un chauffage par micro-ondes.

une grande chaleur avait dilaté l'eau à l'intérieur. Parfois, l'effet aurait été si puissant que les nœuds auraient explosé.

Autres bizarreries : la surface des tiges, dans les heures qui suivent la formation du cercle, serait chargée d'électricité. Quant aux graines récoltées à l'intérieur d'un agroglyphe, elles n'auraient pas un comportement normal. Elles se développeraient beaucoup trop lentement lorsque l'agroglyphe est apparu sur de jeunes pousses ou, au contraire, de façon beaucoup trop rapide lorsqu'il s'est formé sur des plantes « adultes ».

Enfin, on aurait également recueilli, dans certains cercles, une étrange poussière blanche : une forme de quartz exposé à de très fortes températures. Avec parfois d'autres produits comme la magnétite, en quantité très élevée, qui pourrait provenir de météorites. Autant d'anomalies observées à la fois sur les cercles les plus simples, mais aussi sur des formes plus élaborées.

UN BON TOUR DE LA NATURE ?

Comment interpréter tout ça ? « Personnellement, je n'en sais rien », avoue Nancy Talbott. Ce qui n'a pas empêché William Levengood, au sein du groupe, d'avoir sa petite idée.

Selon lui, la plupart des agroglyphes

n'auraient pas été dessinés par des plaisantins, mais créés naturellement par des bourrasques d'air électrifié, appelé « plasma ». Un air qui, au contact du champ magnétique terrestre, se déplace spontanément en spirale, ce qui est bien l'un des motifs les plus fréquemment rencontrés dans ces champs de blé.

En soufflant en spirale, cet air émettrait des micro-ondes, comme le four du même nom. Et l'énergie des micro-ondes chaufferait l'eau contenue dans les tiges de céréales. D'où l'allongement des nœuds.

Reste à comprendre comment peuvent naître de telles bourrasques électrifiées. Le scénario que défend Terence Meaden, ancien professeur de physique à l'uni-

versité Dalhousie à Halifax (Canada), fait intervenir les couches d'air qui soufflent dans les quelques centaines de mètres au-dessus du sol. Lorsque cet air rencontre le coteau d'une colline, il formerait de petits tourbillons instables qui descendraient brusquement pour souffler en mini-tornade au ras du sol, puis disparaîtraient. Ces rafales très rapides s'électrifieraient en frottant sur l'air tout autour. Ce qui expliquerait les bourdonnements et les lumières que certains témoins auraient aperçues.

Ce scénario suppose néanmoins des conditions météo particulières, que l'arrivée fréquente de vents marins, au sud de l'Angleterre, pourrait favoriser. Du coup, l'équipe BLT est plutôt sceptique. Car l'apparition des crop circles semble, au contraire, indépendante de la météo. Levengood a donc proposé un autre mécanisme.

Au-delà de 150 kilomètres d'altitude, la très haute atmosphère – appelée ionosphère – est naturellement électrisée par les particules énergétiques qui la bombar-

En 2002, à Stonehenge, un des lieux les plus touristiques d'Angleterre, un crop circle a fait son apparition en plein jour, non loin du site archéologique.

PHOTO : STEVE ALEXANDER



THE COCONINO WEEKLY SUN 6-8-1896

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

GOOD EVENING, MARS!

Flagstaff Has the Pleasure of Meeting a Neighbor.

A Golden Opportunity to Make a Million and Get Prestige in Two Worlds.

Flagstaff folks had an introduction to the inhabitants of Mars last Thursday evening.

The Martians are pleasant people, intellectual and peculiarly congenial to us Arizonans. Mars is almost one grand Arizona without the canyons or mountains—or Flagstaff. They could give us cards and spades and big and little casino on deserts, and then beat us. They have deserts bigger than our North and South America, and flatter than this mud pounded down. Furthermore, they know how to make the desert blossom as the rose, though the roses are blue instead of like ours. This fact was ascertained beyond question, in the following way: All deserts are good for is to blossom like roses. The deserts of Mars have have "a bluish-green" vegetation. The green of course is the leaves, therefore the blue is the roses. Therefore they have blue roses on Mars.

We of Arizona should feel distinctly friendly to those new acquaintances of ours, for they are liable to give us some valuable pointers in the way of irrigation. Already we have learned something.

The proper way to irrigate is to run canals, diverging from the poles to the equator, tapping the melting snows of the polar regions. The canals should be all a uniform distance apart, and be under one grand management. This Arizona should do.

The territory should forthwith abolish all corporation and farmers' canals, and go in on the Martian plan. Buckey O'Neill can furnish any little ideas that may be lacking on how to

a million for Flagstaff, more thunder for the populists, and last but not least, blue roses for Arizona.

MR. LOWELL ON MARS.

Mr. Lowell's lecture on "Other World than Ours," embraced just our next door neighbors of the sky only a few million or hundred million miles away—the planets of our own system. Naturally, greatest interest attached to Mars.

Mars, he said, is without doubt inhabited. The Martians are a people of high intelligence, mathematicians of the finest order and of unknown form. Their shape may be like our own, but if so it is wholly a coincidence, and a strange one at that. They may look like Palmer Cox's brownies for all we know, or have eyes in the back of their heads, or be fitted out with wings.

The canals run from pole to pole, with laterals at regular intervals. At the junctions of canals are patches of vegetation different from the rest of the planet, twenty or thirty miles across. The lines seen are not canals, but vegetation tributary thereto. The finest lines that could be seen would be fifteen miles wide. This, of course, is impracticable for the canals proper.

Mars is level. When they want to take in any fine scenery they must look to our own earth for it. They can take in the Grand Canyon at one glance, and have no doubt raved of its wonders and envied us Flagstaff folks.

They have deserts so big that our our Sahara or little Arizona are the one a "patch work," the other infinitesimal in comparison. Probably they could give tales of men lost and perished on the desert that would make our own reports of bleached bones and grinning skulls of a few prospectors and picked to bits by the buzzards and coyotes, mere incidents by way of comparison.

The atmosphere on Mars is very thin—far thinner than on the top of the San Francisco peaks. Flagstaff

OUR WAS

Rumor of

How the Lab
to Sell—De
Question—
on the

(FROM OUR AS

WASHINGTON

1896.—One o rumors of the President Cle up his mind a to call an ex in September mendations o rumor was e the politicians a number of 1 ion that the thing in it. to what would an extra seal the presidenti full swing, to tion, it is prac the object th an act on the to detract pol silver question an actual wat half of his cab port Bryan, it Cleveland is seated, and ti opposition has shown is that what way he c ing him the m they know of of Mr. Cleve have given o Cuban extra o Whether an grem would recognition of Cuba and

accomplish it, in the way of raising money from the government and of condemning existing canals. All being in readiness, the Mars system could be introduced in Arizona.

FLAGSTAFF TO THE RESCUE.

We could, of course, canal straight through from the North Pole down here, through the Rocky system of Canada and Colorado and all up that way, but right here Flagstaff could come to the rescue and save that trouble.

Now, what is the matter with drawing on our San Francisco peaks for melting snows? They would assure plenty of gravity for the canals. They could all have their head up there, diverging in every direction. Flagstaff would come in for the expenditure of a fine share of Buckey's government funds, in the excavating of the canals. It should take to make say a dozen or a score of canals, starting north, east, south and west from the peaks, for the distance tributary to Flagstaff, say \$1,000,000. Think of \$1,000,000 in the coffers of Flagstaff! Please, Buckey, let us have it right away!

Furthermore, Arizona could make the desert blossom with roses. Again, such a move would make Flagstaff solid with the Martians. No doubt they are anxiously looking this way to detect some signs of intelligence in us. When they saw a system of canals like their own and all diverging from one point, and near that point a handsome town among the pines, they would at once conclude that in that town were the only intelligent people on earth. And if they had any pointers to give, naturally they would give them to Flagstaff. In the event of regular communication being established, all dispatches would be dated Mars, via Flagstaff, Arizona. That would give us prestige in this world, too. There would be a distinction—to be known all over the two worlds.

Perhaps, too, through our observatory here, Flagstaff may become a communicating point for all space, as well as Mars—but we forbear, possibly this is too good a hope.

The new electric currents to our

people are used to, creating a night air, but could they drop down in Mars they would pass worse than a Phoenician would on our peaks. In fact, he would have to take along a reservoir of our atmosphere, or at least have his bicycle pump along.

Although the new 24-inch telescope is up and pointed at the firmament, Mars is not yet favorable for beholding. He is far off, but coming this way. In two or three months he will be near enough to merit close inspection. Then some new and startling discoveries with the the big glass may be expected from Mr. Lowell and staff.

H.

The Distance to Moqui

Crawling slowly along towards the Canyon is a heavy wagon loaded with five campers and their paraphernalia. The party had dozed at Cedar Springs and pulled out again with tired horses. They felt confident they had covered half the distance to Moqui, but to make sure asked a passing traveler.

"It is just nine miles to Moqui," he answered.

"I thought so," remarked the driver.

But here comes another traveler, and of course he must be asked.

"To Moqui? Let me see. Moqui lies just twelve miles distant."

"Oh, come off? It isn't that far?"

"That's right, gentlemen. Just twelve miles from that bend yonder."

Some tore their hair, some gnashed their teeth, while the driver alone was calm and collected. Dear reader, I would prefer to modify the tale, but must record the truth.

And a third traveler hove in sight, and the driver asked, in hushed voice, how many miles to Moqui, and amid deathless silence awaited the reply.

"You see that tree with the branches on it? From that tree to Moqui is seventeen miles and a half."

With pale face and curly hair the driver dragged on the now unconscious tourists. Around the hill the outfit crawled, and behold, there was Moqui.

O what liars there are in this world!

President Garland has given out the statement that little difficulty is now

recognition with declaring war and, in case party would all questions said, and also be certain. I positive in ti score or a was most.

The difficult particular class vote this year by interviews John W. Hayes, Labor, and Pr er, of the Jos Association o Hayes says U vote for Bryan labor will vote section. Both copy position them to keep sentiment in labor, yet the rectly antagon

If negotiati successful, a s joint debates ever held in ti ture of this ca of the negotia as probable b ington. The negotiators ar Teller, Allen s congressman Wa of Illinois a Missouri on th and McKinley Speaker Reed, son and Lodge standard men.

The request on the silver Treasury Dep numerous the clerical force individual letter prepared, whi answers as asked as if it will be sent in The writers of do not seem to continue but

ARS,	city dade that now is the flood in the tide of the affairs of Flagstaff, and they should get out their boat and ride on the topmost wave. All there is to do is just co-operate with Buckey and get those government bonds, and put Martin canals in Arizona. It means	way question through the Indian reservation and that construction work will commence on the line of the G. V. G. & N. in September and the road completed half way from Geronimo to Globe by the end of the present year. Guardian.	get at the true system. Outwardly their confidence themselves the quire the hard They now rea
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[Torna all'Emeroteca](#)
[Torna all'Home Page](#)

I CANALI DI MARTE

da The S. Francisco Call del 28-3-1897

at sea level, and the remarkable dryness of certain star-strewn, which have other favored localities. Partly owing to late work. By examining the same

THE GREAT CANAL BUILDERS

A competent hydraulic engineer would be called upon for a plan of an irrigating system for the Desert of Sahara, where the surface was a dead level; he would provide for running the watercourses from the source of water supply to the regions to be irrigated in the most direct lines, in straight lines, thus reducing the evaporation in transit to a minimum; and in order to make the utmost possible application of the water to the greatest amount of land, he would

discover the astronomical elements of Mars. That particular knowledge is not essential to the purpose of the present article, and, besides, the information has been repeatedly set forth before the reading public.

Within the past few years a great deal of intelligent attention has been bestowed upon the ruddy planet and special notice taken, under the most favorable opportunities of proximity and instrumental aid, of the peculiar markings upon its sur-

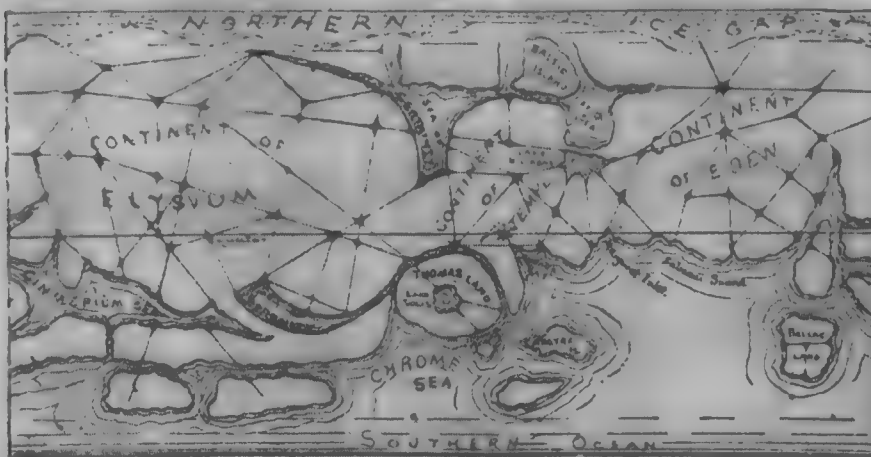
face. Some assert that they are canals. But a canal implies water, and water implies an atmosphere. Here again arises a dispute as to the physical condition of the Martian surface. A spectroscopic study of Mars does not give support to the claim that Mars has an atmosphere, at least not an atmosphere similar to our own. On the other hand very many astronomers of world-wide celebrity as careful observers emphatically assert that they have not only witnessed the formation of ice over

southern areas of water to be separated by single land continents, which continues to be broken around the planet save where it is furrowed by "canals." The probable fact is that the land surface of Mars is phenomenally flat and level, and that at certain times during the vernal season it is low, level land is inundated by the water resulting from the melting of the ice at the poles. We speak of "land" and "sea" on Mars when, in fact, we do not know, except by inference drawn from terrestrial phenomena, that our geographical definition of observed appearances on Mars is correct. The only positive fact is that these enigmatical lines are on the planet and are not an illusion. The lines proceed from the spot called L. Nilivae have been seen in the past they occupy for more than 100 years. These markings cross the face of the planet in long, regular lines. Some of them are thousands of miles in length, others are a few hundred. They vary in width, some appear to be fully 200 miles wide, while others but 20, and are possibly much less. The width is measured by the observer by means of an instrument called a micrometer, consisting of parallel lines of spider-web placed in the focus of the telescope. One or more of the micrometer lines can be moved away from or brought nearer to other lines, and the observer endeavors to adjust the micrometer lines so that the image of the object he views between two or more of the micrometer lines as so roughly approximate the width of the object by the proportion it bears to the known diameter of the planet. But if the Martian markings are actual water canals, then, if it should happen that a breeze was blowing across the surface of the canal at the time of the observation, the waves of water formed by the wind would reflect the light at all sorts of angles; consequently it would spread over the field of view between the micrometer lines to a far greater extent than it would were it reflected from a perfectly plan surface.

All observers agree in stating that the exhibits at its poles contain areas of change color from dark to white according as the pole is presented to or away from the sun. These polar spots have been termed "icecaps," because they exhibit precisely the regular change of appearance which would be produced by the formation and melting of the ice happening at the polar regions of our own earth. Now, while we cannot positively say that these polar markings are actual ice, yet every observed phenomenon at the poles of Mars strengthens such conclusion. Accepting this deduction, we are forced to acknowledge that there is water on Mars, and consequently atmosphere.

The true scientist is always conservative. He must be so; he could not otherwise, for the teachings of his only scientific experience is, that nothing is more liable to mistake than is human judgment. The natural consequence, that when you ask the scientific man, "Mars inhabited?" he replies, "I do not know." Yet it is perfectly safe to say that nine out of every ten men, whose opportunities for observing the planet Mars have been ordinarily good ones, confidently believe that the time will come when improved facilities will render it possible and easy, not only to prove the existence of the Martian inhabitants, but to establish satisfactory communication with them.

F. M. Cross, D. D.



MAP OF MARS ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION. SHOWING CANALS.
From Observations by Flammarion, up to 1894.5.

average for numerous small channels diverging from the main canal, which might take their departure at exactly opposite sides of the main waterway, and so appear as crossing the main canal at angles determined by the object to be accomplished. When an irrigating system like this was completed it would be found, naturally enough, that during the summer or growing season, the land bordering the canals would become verdant, and where an intersection of one or more canals occurred there would be formed at such places oases. There would be nothing extraordinary in the construction of such a system nor in its effects upon the hitherto desert area in the matter of changing the appearance of the surface by reason of vegetable growth, the labor and its results would be perfectly natural.

If the readers of THE CALL will take the trouble to look at the zenith about 9 or 10 o'clock on a clear night just now, they will perceive a reddish looking star somewhat larger than those surrounding it, shining with a brilliant light. The star is the planet Mars, and its surface when viewed through a large telescope exhibits precisely what would be seen by an observer looking from a great distance at the desert of Sahara, were that desert invested with an irrigating system such as is described above. It is not necessary here

face. One hundred and thirty years ago Huyghens, a noted astronomer of his time, observed these strange lines, but owing to the crudeness of the telescopes at that time he was unable to determine their character. His discovery, however, awakened great interest, and from that time until now the investigation of the wonderful markings has been conducted along scientific lines by the most competent observers of the world. Flammarion announced in 1877 that the surface of Mars was furrowed by what he then termed "canals," and at once arose a heated argument as to whether Flammarion was to be believed or not. Observers who had not seen the lines declared that they did not possibly exist, but this case was speedily silenced by the fact that the lines persisted in being seen by any one who possessed a telescope of sufficient power and who chose to look for them.

Almost every year that has passed since Flammarion's announcement has witnessed improvements in telescopic art, instruments of better definition and more "far reaching" power have been devised, with the result that today we have a map of the surface of Mars which is actual more reliable than that we have of Africa. The lines over the face of the planet are there. They are on the planet's surface, and now the great problem is, What are they? The majority of competent ob-

servers assert that they are canals. But a canal implies water, and water implies an atmosphere. Here again arises a dispute as to the physical condition of the Martian surface. A spectroscopic study of Mars does not give support to the claim that Mars has an atmosphere, at least not an atmosphere similar to our own. On the other hand very many astronomers of world-wide celebrity as careful observers emphatically assert that they have not only witnessed the formation of ice over

the polar regions of Mars, and witnessed its subsequent melting, but have also seen clouds and mists pass over the face of the planet; so that notwithstanding the conclusion arrived at from the spectroscopic observations made by some astronomers it is very probable that Mars has both water and atmosphere. The spectroscopic has been lamentably disappointing in the investigations of many celestial bodies shining with reflected light, such as the moon, comets and nebulae.

Flammarion shows the northern and

age up, says the New York Press. Nearly all of the greatest men in history were the victims of a city superstition. Marshal Rasc, who met and outwitted snakes fled in the night of a cat. Peter the Great died not of some plague, but, Johnson would not enter any door or passage which his bed foot first. Caesar was thrown into convulsions by the sound of thunder. Queen Elizabeth could not bear to bear the name of Mary of Scotland mentioned. The word "death," or its French equivalent, would to the emperor Tamerlane be to unfit him for all business. If a dog crossed Montaigne's path he was miserable for a month, imagining all sorts of horrors. Voltaire, the earliest memoir, shook with alarm on hearing snakes crawling on his left. Rousseau heaved under his bed every night before retiring. Lord Byron was unable before the weakest prejudice and was a victim of all the fairy superstitions of his day. Andrew Jackson, of the falls of his household and buried them under his doorstep, believing this to be a sure means of keeping the pack from wandering away. Washington would never walk and now sometimes to the new moon. Gifford, who looked in a glass all day, dared not come face to face with one in the dark. We might go on and name hundreds of similar cases. Great and small, old and young, weak and strong all have their superstitions.

"There is" new things.

J. H. Barnett, a Chicagoan arrested for theft, said that his occupation was "looting in" new shoes for second-hand dealers. In this way, he pointed out, he made it look as if it were good enough to stand considerable wear.

Where Will You Get the Money?

A pleasant "guro" is to name how many dollar bills would be required to weigh as much as a 50¢ gold piece. Answers fluctuate between 300 as the lowest and 1,000; the correct number being thirty-four.

"Newer Things Are Better But I Would."

He "How do you 'Keepin' strong?"
She "No only just managin' to keep
out of my grave." He "Oh I'm sorry
to hear that."—Judy.

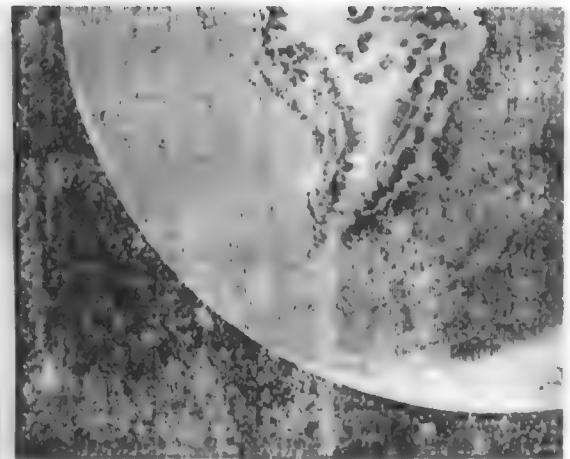
and directions by Antonio in the Academy of Sciences in Paris, and was, among other facts, awarded the grant of 2,750 francs in 1860 in their researches was totally illiterate. Born in 1821, and a noted calculator, but devoted his faculty to the composition of tables of logarithms. He said to have multiplied three hundred two numbers of one hundred figures each in eight and three-quarter hours. The problem to doubt could be done more rapidly by a good calculator in the ordinary way, but the effort of memory demanded by the mental calculation is simply stupendous.

Student name: _____

One of the leading members of New York a man who has probably spent as many fashionable dinners at any other man on the continent - was recently questioned about the use of food and eating places at table. The food I have said was not intended to keep the food and was a better place I never tried to be able - very butler - at any dinner or supper which I would suppose for who should I? Everything is accompanied by its own eating or eating. It is a university as the traditional fifth cart wheel. It is never used at the private tables of those New York - what is the name of the - I have a perfect. I did not understand a dinner in which I pride myself each year. One of the guests I know came to me to give an order, saying at the same time that he had recently dined here and was much disappointed. I said I tried an order - I did not, and he finally told me that first there was no better - which I pleaded guilty but explained that any rule in that particular was favorable.

Blacking Sewing Women.

That the portions of human anatomy
women in ponds or streams are in full
swim at the close of the seventeenth
century is evident from the "Chamber-
lain's Hall" for the City of London, in-
sisted by the Historic Manuscripts
Commission. The dockings are pro-
vided with the new character and in-
crease bought for branding felon
on the face, are among the entries.



and, if not life-shortening, certainly hastening
him to end more quickly, would not
nearly age him faster.

"This is a place" says old Stevens, in all probability, dry up, the water receding through cracks and crevices into the interior. Water thus disappears from its surface, to say nothing of what is continually imprisoned by chemical combinations, signs of being thus paired with the water, and the water of the most common uncolored ones were probably seen in every day, but have been in some and not bottom.

40 500 1000 1500

"On Mars the same process is going on, but would seem not yet to have progressed so far, the seas there being midway in their career from the real sea to arid and depressed deserts, no longer water surfaces. They are still the lowest portions of the planet, and, hence, stand to receive what would water if it got down over the surface." (Mars, pp. 122-123.)

Here, then, are not one, but two, impressive object lessons, and any careful reader will readily perceive that Melville's treatment of his subject is not an analogy in strictly prophetic terms of the earth. More has gradually died away, until its surface is like a desert, through parts of which the streams

process to so gradual as to be imperceptible to man. Just as a portion of moisture is being sinking deeply into the earth, never to reappear, other portion is every moment being chemical combination, being turned into solid substance, of this is ever released now is in a transition state.

It is clear that some is most favorable to the development of intelligent life, the future past the condition compatible with life; in the future life will again become and the lack of water will be the prime cause of its extinction. Let us now trace the series of change this will be brought about progressive influence upon man institutions. Only fields of what is now to come will be suitable to the human race. Even water will remain, though not depths a few intensely will linger, their desiccated with salt, their waters colder than those of the U and the waters will have been the air will have been apparently is the case on and the moon has no air.

GLASGOW BLESSED.

PANOS OF POVERTY NEVER
FELT THERE.

Corporations, Trusts and Unincorporated Associations
Almost Invariably Take Exception
and Hinder the Voter's Public Ownership
Plan Campaign.



NOTABLE model
and comfort. In
fact, it's perfect for
the room, where the
majority of people
now have come to a
new way of looking
housing, with even
line comfort and
cleanliness with
happiness, says the
Boston Transcript.

When the municipality had provided comfortable quarters for that great mass of the poor dependent upon lodgings-houses for shelter, it was found that there was still one class for whom no provision had been made—viz., the widows and widowers with children who are compelled to be absent from home during the day and have no means of averting themselves of the care of their children during this period. To supply this want a "family home" has been created, which, both as to arrangement and management, stands alone in the history of modern municipal enterprises. The "home" is situated in the poorest section of the city, and thus most convenient, place of the class it is intended to reach. There are accommodations for about 60 small families. In addition to the ordinary bed and living rooms there are reading, smoking, recreation and dining rooms. For the children there are a spacious nursery and a cool garden. The nursery is in charge of a specially trained nurse, who has several others under her direction. Hot and cold water, baths and specially constructed small kitchens for the preparation of infants' food are distributed throughout the building. With all these comforts and conveniences the rent has been kept to the lowest possible level. A mother with one child pays 74 cents per week, with two children, 94 cents, and with three children 11 cents. A father with one child pays 45 cents per week, with two children, 11.10, and with three children, 14.23. The charges for board are: For adults, per day, breakfast, 4 cents; dinner, 4 cents; and tea, 4 cents. For children, per week, 45 cents for single child, 39 cents each for two in a family, and 33 cents each for three or more in a family. Although the "home" has been open but a few months, the difference in appearance between the children living there and those of the immediate neighborhood is already apparent. Another advantage which is not to be ignored is the fact that the low charges act as an incentive to father and mother to support the children and keep them with them rather than have them become a charge upon public or private charity. It is believed that the "family home" will soon come to have a permanent place in the institutions of the cities of Great Britain. There is little or no crime in Glasgow.

FEW ARE FREE

Four Feb 1-1900 on Bureau of Land
and Forest of both Hemispheres.

Most men are ashamed of their superstitions because they hate to be laughed at, yet we have known many to make fun of the weakness of others merely to keep their own eyes

POPULAR SCIENCE

How the People Organized the Movement
for War.

Last week I was assisting at a large bazaar by holding a small fountain pen gallery, comprising a thousand tubes, pens, etc., upon a letter in London, Liverpool. As to my temporary role of curator concerned many groups of expectant youngsters hither. I ventured to forward you a specimen of two in showing how a new-born scientific discovery is "understood" of the people. An elderly gentleman of prosperous appearance objected that the show was not "up-to-date," as he had "read somewhere" in a newspaper that now you can see the liver palpitating and the heart circulating." Two elderly ladies entered the small room, and, solemnly seating themselves, requested me to close and fasten the door. Upon complying, they said they wished to see each other's houses," but I was "not to expose them below the waist line," each wishing to view the apparently dismantled osseous structure of her friend first! A young and attractive man asked me to see if his little boy had really swallowed a three-penny bit, as he was uncertain himself. She had sent in the power that a great doctor did something like that, in a speech in a large meeting in Liverpool a little while ago, and that a halfpenny had been seen in a boy's "æzophagus!" A young girl of the domestic servant class, taking advantage of her opportunity, as she thought, and my eye asked me in confidence if I would "look through her young man unbeknown to him while he looked at the picture, to see if he was quite healthy in his intervals."

When the Days Were Short

When the earth was young, says Dr. Hest, the eminent British astronomer, it turned on its axis so rapidly that it made one complete revolution once in every three hours. The earth was liquid then, and it spun around at the fearful speed probable for thousands of years. The spin caused ever-increasing tides on the surface of the great liquid planet, and at last it burst in two. But the break was not in the middle of what had been the great, self-revolving globe of liquid matter. It was to one side and the effect was to throw the smaller fragment out into space. That fragment kept on turning and was soon fashioned into a globe. We see it to-day and know it as the moon. The larger piece also kept turning on its axis, and in the course of ages became the spherical habitable earth. The smaller fragment of the great original globe, being held in place by the attraction of the larger, has been going around the earth ever since, but has been gradually increasing the distance between itself and its primary. Some astronomers believe that eventually the moon will get so far away that it cannot be seen by the inhabitants of our planet.

Current Mental Disturbance

Jeremiah Hinton, who was examined by the Royal Society of London, toward the middle of the last century, could find mentally in five hours the exact number of cubic eighth of an inch in a body measuring 2,345 789 yards by 1,000 732 yards by 54,965 yards. But could not write his own name. When asked to see Garrick in "Richard III."

Dorcas Lamm, his wife, testified, was to the effect that the total number of words uttered was 4,175; the number of words in Garrick's part being 906.



In the earth drying up? It is a startling question, and when it is yet more startling, the answer given by science is undoubtedly affirmative. Not that there is any occasion for alarm. The terrestrial water supply is adequate for a long time to come. It is not in our day that the fountains of the deep will fall, neither we nor our children, nor our children's children, are likely to suffer from a general water famine. The question is in a real one, among the less, and most serious, for upon the answer depends the ultimate fate of the human race. And this answer is based upon strict scientific reasoning and the most just analogies accessible to us, as has been stated, affirmative. Our earth, in very truth, is slowly drying up.

Of all the planets of the solar system Mars bears the closest resemblance to the world on which we dwell. This is conceded. Further, it is in every way probable that Mars is or has been covered with vegetation, there is much reason to believe that it is even now like our own orb, a theater of life.

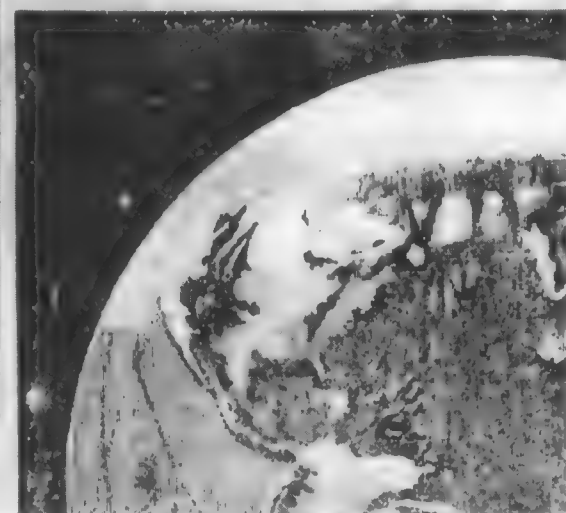
But it is older—in effect, much older—than the earth. Listen to what Sir John Lubbock, one of the highest authorities on this subject, says of its present condition. After a careful survey of all the evidence he summarizes the matter thus:

"It follows that Mars is very badly off for water . . . Much worry of water on Mars is just what theory would lead us to expect. Mars is a smaller planet than the earth, and therefore is relatively more advanced in his evolutionary career. He is older in age if not in years; for whether his birth as a separate world antedates

from the melting ice caps in floods at certain seasons, a system of irrigation possible. It is a well known fact that it reveals what appears to be of course all over the place upon being much smaller, still more advanced stage essential to the life of blood to the life of a man is like a dried anemone, dead for ages. Its loss sky if sky it can be without cloud or rain, the lakes and the beds of seas are empty; its parched smothered with verdure like a ragged mass of hair such is a perished world in the result of the disappearance of water from and, if scientific reasoning value, there is little room that the earth upon it was then equally deplorable. Poets of gloom and lament the same conclusion. The doubt that there was of water on the earth than much, in fact. Vast oceans would have raged over all the surface. The rocks a with storms of which we in the faintest conception, little land there was the rains poured with incessant and wearing the hard finally a soil was formed, sustaining vegetable life, waters slowly cooled and

Change Your Progress

They are still subbiding.



Coconino Weekly Sun.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

BOAST.

wise words:
rooted in this
if you don't
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TIMBER CO.,
SONA.

31

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a correspondence.
hours ahead of the
hours ahead of all

AGES.

GOOD EVENING, MARS!

Flagstaff Has the Pleasure of
Meeting a Neighbor.

A Golden Opportunity to Make a
Million and Get Prestige in
Two Worlds.

Flagstaff folks had an introduction
to the inhabitants of Mars last Thurs-
day evening.

The Martians are pleasant people,
intellectual and peculiarly congenial
to us Arizonians. Mars is almost one
grand Arizona without the canyons or
mountains—or Flagstaff. They could
give us cards and spades and big and
little casinos on deserts, and then beat
us. They have deserts bigger than
our North and South American, and
flatter than this mud pounded down.
Furthermore, they know how to make
the desert blossom as the rose, though
the roses are blue instead of like ours.
This fact was ascertained beyond
question, in the following way: All
deserts are good for is to blossom like
roses. The deserts of Mars have have
"a bluish-green" vegetation. The
green of course is the leaves, therefore
the blue is the roses. Therefore they
have blue roses on Mars.

We of Arizona should feel distinctly
friendly to these new acquaintances
of ours, for they are liable to give us
some valuable pointers in the way of
irrigation. Already we have learned
something.

The proper way to irrigate is to
run canals, diverging from the poles
to the equator, tapping the melting
snows of the polar regions. The
canals should be all a uniform distance
apart, and be under one grand man-
agement. This Arizona should do.

The territory should forthwith
nail all corporation and farmers'
canals, and go in on the Martian plan.
Buckey O'Neill can furnish any little
ideas that may be lacking on how to
accomplish it, in the way of raising
money from the government and of
condemning existing canals. All
being in readiness, the Mars system
could be introduced in Arizona.

FLAGSTAFF TO THE RESCUE.

We could, of course, canal straight
through from the North Pole down
here, through the Rocky system of
Canada and Colorado and all up that
way, but right here Flagstaff could
come in the rescue and save that
trouble.

Now, what is the matter with draw-
ing on our San Francisco peaks for
melting snows? They would assure
plenty of gravity for the canals. They
could all have their head up there,
diverging in every direction. Flag-
staff would come in for the expendi-
ture of a fine share of Buckey's gov-

a million for Flagstaff, more tender
for the populists, and last but not
least, blue roses for Arizona.

MR. LOWELL ON MARS.

Mr. Lowell's lecture on "Other
World than Ours," embraced just our
next door neighbors of the sky only a
few million or hundred million miles
away—the planets of our own system.
Naturally, greatest interest attached
to Mars.

Mars, he said, is without doubt in-
habited. The Martians are a people of
high intelligence, mathematicians of
the finest order and of unknown form.
Their shape may be like our own, but
if so it is wholly a coincidence, and a
strange one at that. They may look
like Palmer Cox's brownies for all we
know, or have eyes in the back of
their heads, or be fitted out with
wings.

The canals run from pole to pole,
with laterals at regular intervals. At
the junctions of canals are patches of
vegetation different from the rest of
the planet, twenty or thirty miles
across. The lines seen are not canals,
but vegetation tributary thereto. The
faint lines that could be seen would
be fifteen miles wide. This, of course,
is impracticable for the canals proper.

Mars is level. When they want to
take in any fine scenery they must
look to our own earth for it. They
can take in the Grand Canyon at one
glance, and have no doubt raved at its
wonders and carried us Flagstaff folks.

They have deserts so big that our
Sahara or little Arizona are the
size of a "patch work," the other in-
finitesimal in comparison. Probably they
could give tales of men lost and per-
ished on the desert that would make
our own reports of blizzards, bones and
grazing skulls of a few prospectors
and picked to bits by the buzzards and
carnivores, mere incidents by way of
comparison.

The atmosphere on Mars is very
thin—far thinner than on the top of
the San Francisco peaks. Flagstaff
people are used to breathing a pure
air, but could they drop down in Mars
they would pant worse than a Phoe-
nician would on our peaks. In fact,
he would have to take along a reser-
voir of our atmosphere, or at least
have his bicycle pump along.

Although the new 24-inch telescope
is up and pointed at the firmament,
Mars is not yet favorable for behold-
ing. He is far off, but coming this
way. In two or three months he will
be near enough to merit close inspec-
tion. Then some new and startling
discoveries with the big glass may be
expected from Mr. Lowell and staff.

The Distance to Meet

Crawling slowly along towards the
Canyon is a heavy wagon loaded with
five campers and their paraphernalia.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Summary of an Extra Session of
Congress.

How the Labor Unions Are Coming
to Settle Down on the Money
Question—Want Information
on the Money Question.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31,
1896.—One of the most interesting
rumors of the week was that saying
President Cleveland had fully made
up his mind about Cuba and intended
to call an extra session of Congress
in September to act upon his recom-
mendations on that subject. This
rumor was extensively discussed by
the politicians of all parties, and quite
a number of them expressed the op-
inion that there was probably some-
thing in it. While opinion differs as
to what would be the effect of calling
an extra session of Congress just as
the presidential campaign gets into
full swing, to act on the Cuban ques-
tion, it is practically unanimous as to
the object that would be behind such
an act on the part of the president—
to distract public attention from the
silver question by a war scare or even
an actual war. Although about one-
half of his cabinet are inclined to sup-
port Bryan, it is known that President
Cleveland is anxious to see him de-
feated, and that the only reason his
opposition has not yet been publicly
shown is that he is not yet decided in
what way he can act to be sure of de-
filing him the most harm. It is because
they know of this feeling on the part
of Mr. Cleveland that the politicians
have given serious attention to this
Cuban extra session rumor.

Whether an extra session of Con-
gress would authorize the absolute
recognition of the independence of
Cuba, and whether, if it did, that
recognition would result in Spain de-
claring war with the United States,
and, in case of war, which political
party would be most benefited, are
all questions upon which much can be
said, and about which nobody could
be certain. The republicans are very
positive in their belief that a war
scare or a war would keep them the
most.

The difficulty of getting at how any
particular class of men are going to
vote this year is strikingly illustrated
by interviews with General Secretary
John W. Hayes, of the Knights of
Labor, and President George W. May-
er, of the Journeymen Shoemakers
Association of North America. Mr.
Hayes says that organized labor will
vote for Bryan and the free coinage of
labor will vote for McKinley and pro-
tection. Both of these conclusions are

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whether McKinley,
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AL AGENT.

OTEL

IN ARIZONA.

I will find the
the modern im-
ment will spare
Arizona.

I WANT.

re nothing but
to Guests.

**Prop.,
ZONA.**

**TOBACCO,
CIGARS,**

Market.

and inspect my Stock

the canal. It should take to make
say a dozen or a score of canals,
starting north, east, south and west
from the peaks, for the distance tribu-
tary to Flagstaff, say \$1,000,000.
Think of \$1,000,000 in the coffers of
Flagstaff! Please, Buckey, let us have
it right away!

Furthermore, Arizona could make
the desert bloom with roses. Again,
such a move would make Flagstaff
solid with the Maritans. No doubt
they are anxiously looking this way
to detect some signs of intelligence in
us. When they saw a system of canals
like their own and all diverging from
one point, and near that point a hand-
some town among the pines, they would
at once conclude that in that town were
the only intelligent people on earth.
And if they had any pointers to give,
naturally they would give them to
Flagstaff. In the event of regular
communication being established, all
dispatches would be dated Mars, via
Flagstaff, Arizona. That would give
us prestige in this world, too. There
would be a distinction—to be known
all over the two worlds.

Perhaps, too, through our observa-
tory here, Flagstaff may become a
communicating point for all space, as
well as Mars—but we forbear, possi-
bly this is too good a hope.

The Star modestly suggests to our
city dads that now is the flood in the
tide of the affairs of Flagstaff, and
they should get out their boat and ride
on the topmost wave. All there is to
do is just co-operate with Buckey and
get those government bonds, and put
Maritan canals in Arizona. It means

and pulled out again with tired horses.
They felt confident they had covered
half the distance to Moqui, but to
make sure asked a passing traveler.

"It is just nine miles to Moqui," he
answered.

"I thought so," remarked the driver.
But here comes another traveler,
and of course he must be asked.

"To Moqui? Let me see. Moqui
lies just twelve miles distant."

"Oh, come off? It isn't that far?"

"That's right, gentlemen. Just
twelve miles from that bend yonder."

Some tore their hair, some gnashed
their teeth, while the driver alone was
calm and collected. Dear reader, I
would prefer to modify the tale, but
must record the truth.

And a third traveler hove in sight,
and the driver asked, in hoarse voice,
how many miles to Moqui, and amid
deathlike silence awaited the reply.

"You see that tree with the branches
on it? From that tree to Moqui is
seventeen miles and a half."

With pale face and curly hair the
driver dragged on the now unconscious
tourists. Around the bill the outfit
crawled, and behold, there was Moqui.
O what liars there are in this world!

President Garland has given out the
statement that little difficulty is now
apprehended in settling the right of
way question through the Indian reserva-
tion and that construction work will
commence on the line of the G. V. G.
& N. in September and the road com-
pleted half way from Geronimo to
Globe by the end of the present year.
Guardian.

occupy positions which should enable
them to keep posted on the trend of
sentiment in the ranks of organized
labor, yet they express opinions di-
rectly antagonistic.

If negotiations now under way are
successful, a series of most interesting
joint debates on the money question
ever held in this country will be a fea-
ture of this campaign, but the success
of the negotiations are not regarded
as probable by many people in Wash-
ington. The names mentioned by the
negotiators are Bryan, Senators Vest,
Teller, Allen and Morgan, and ex-Con-
gressman Warner of Ohio, Williams
of Illinois and Governor Stone of
Missouri on the part of the silver men,
and McKisley, ex-President Harrison,
Speaker Reed, Senators Sherman, All-
ison and Lodge on the part of the gold
standard men.

The requests for official information
on the silver question received by the
Treasury Department have grown so
numerous that it was impossible for
clerical force to answer them with in-
dividual letters, so a circular has been
prepared, which Treasury officials say
answers as many of the questions
asked as it is possible to answer, and
will be sent in reply to all inquiries.

The writers of most of these inquiries
do not seem to be inspired by partisan
motives, but by an honest desire to
get at the truth about present financial
system.

Outwardly the republicans maintain
their confidence of winning, but among
themselves they admit that it will re-
quire the hardest sort of work to do it.
They now realize that while they had

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out.

O. E. Watson
bicyclists, from
the trip to the
week.

Buckley's
The best mine
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score, totter, chap
score and all ski
tively cure piles.
It is guaranteed
faction or money
costs per ton. P
see, Flagstaff. At

THE GLOBE REPUBLICAN 27-10-1898

New Theory of Mars' Canals.

Astronomer Burnham Thinks That They Have Been Misnamed.

While Sherburne Wesley Burnham, who is only one of Chicago's astronomers, but perhaps the most distinguished of them all, professes to have no very definite and unalterable opinion as to whether the planet Mars has artificial canals or not that can be seen from this earth, he yet does not hesitate to say that Schiaparelli, who first thought he saw them, was unfortunate in the name he gave them. A canal on our earth is a thing made by human hands, and when canals are declared to be on Mars the idea is perforce carried that they, too, were constructed by beings that must have some resemblance to man. This was not Schiaparelli's idea, or if it ever once occurred to his mind he never insisted on it. He did see on Mars lines that suggested canals, and hence he named them canals, but how they came to be there, what their use was, and all that, he did not say nor pretend to know. Mr. Burnham, while deferring somewhat to the opinion of other astronomers who have given more attention to the subject than he has yet been able to give it, inclines to the opinion that if the name "canal" had not been applied to Schiaparelli's discovery observers that followed him would have been a long time in coming to the conclusion that artificial canals are on Mars that can be seen from this earth.

Mr. Burnham admits that great interest attaches to the subject, even in the minds of skeptical astronomers, and far greater interest has it for unscientific people. There is so strong a probability that some of the other planets are inhabited by intelligent and working beings, and so taking is the notion that mankind has a race cousin dwelling on Mars, that whenever the possibility of this is suggested, men and women of all degrees of enlightenment eagerly hope that it all

mountains and filling up valleys may be seen active anywhere between western Nebraska and the Pacific ocean.) Then he assumes that the continents upon Mars resemble the flat country of Holland, and asserts that the inhabitants have to protect their shores by dams similar to those built by the Dutch. They have, therefore, built dams along their coasts, while at the same time they have tried to lead the sea water into the interior of the continents by means of waterways and canals. Fortunately for the inhabitants, after the dams are built the canals do not have to be dug, but let in the water and it will flow between the dams up and down the continent. And he explains the changed appearance from time to time of the network of canals by saying that when one of the larger canals has given up much water to the lesser ones it feeds it must become shallower and consequently fainter in appearance, and as soon as it gets more water from the sea it becomes darker and visible again.

Leo Brenner is a man of science and in good standing among the astronomers, and hence his theory respecting the Martian canals is attracting a good deal of attention. It is but a theory, of course, for nothing is absolutely known concerning the supposed inhabitants and canals upon Mars, and it is next to certain that nothing ever will be known. Some are looking forward to a time when larger or more powerful telescopes will be made and pointed at the heavens. At such a time, many are thinking, we shall be able to see important things on the planets that are now invisible. But this is not at all certain to come to pass. Mr. Burnham is of the opinion that the practical limit to the power of telescopes has been attained. Not that larger telescopes, with higher magni-

JOSEPH

The Soldier

Camp Will relieved the the cowboy terest began Josephine, d cot of Troy killed a horse when given taken south Now she is able to kill slipped her made direct Second Cave at she saw on a horse burying her cavalryman chased her to north of the her with the Rough Rider took her ha "Curious he said a big, knot of the phine and d ment in her critter get a never eat as can poison lots of stry thing they's littlet fce d one of them come after them, and t whole regim hunting in The bullet p and just mis I shot nine dropped dead last shot the leap toward measured m length from submits to g grace. Once around and hisa. Her a a woolly ter ers say was lines at San thy to dogs to Cuba, wit offer was m its mascot. \$400, but he troop is dete back to Pres

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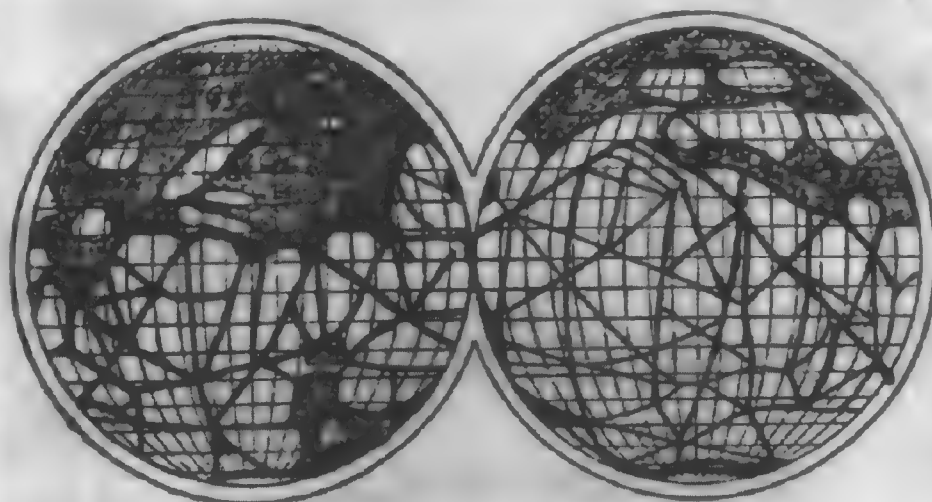
may be true. In the United States, latterly, rather more of popular interest is taken in the subject than in Europe, by reason of the recent studies and delightful writings of Mr. Lowell. He seems to require no further or better evidence than he has already discovered that the Martian canals are artificial. From his tower of telescopic observation at Flagstaff, Ariz., he may yet discover further evidence, which will be sufficient to convince everybody.

But there are other American writers than Mr. Lowell on the subject, and the very latest is author of "Astron-

omy" in the "Useful Stories Series," published by D. Appleton & Co. This author accounts in a simple manner for the canals on Mars. In his opinion they were made in course of long ages by water from the melting snow and ice around the poles distributing itself over the continents. That is his guess. But in Germany is another new guesser—Leo Brenner—who is out with a most interesting theory, which, if true, accounts in a quite human way for the canals.

Leo Brenner feels certain that Mars is inhabited by beings in some respects resembling ourselves. He recognizes this resemblance in what he calls the stupendous irrigation system on Mars. The amount of work expended on irrigation shows, in his view, that the inhabitants are very dissimilar to ourselves, since human beings would be incapable of performing such labor—or if not potentially incapable, conditions are such on this earth that it would never need to be performed, only in very limited sections. He believes that the people of Mars

fyng power, may not be constructed, but that our atmosphere presents difficulties that are increased proportionately to the increase of magnification. Mr. Burnham is not, it should be said, specially interested in Mars, and it might be better to consult Mr. Lowell or some other man that is devoted to the subject. Chicago's most noted astronomer is a famous hunter of double stars, and he has catalogued more of these, by 100, than any other man. He is hunting still, for he makes a trip, every other week, to the Yerkes telescope at Geneva, and his looking is frequently rewarded by some new find.



MAP OF MARS, SHOWING THE CANALS.
(Drawn from Photo.)

It is, therefore, but reasonable that he be inquired of concerning celestial objects, including Mars. The other day he was inquired of, the first question put to him being: "Do you think the canals upon Mars are artificial?" Answer: "We don't know that there are canals upon Mars." The next question was, "What degree of dissimilarity to ourselves is it possible the inhabitants of Mars possess?" Answer: "We don't know that there are inhabitants upon Mars." Thinking that he should not be allowed to escape so, his questioner followed him up with this: "Well, if there are inhabitants upon Mars, is it probable that they have built canals that can be seen from this earth?" He got this for his pains: "My dear sir, you recall to my mind one of Lord Dundreary's droll questions, 'Does your brother like cheese?' 'I have no brother.' 'But if you had a brother would he like cheese?' Nothing, I repeat, is absolutely known about Mars' inhabitants, if it have any, nor about its canals, if it have them."

A N
The Boy Was

Said one according to you could be He was a boy where out of the four day my charge him, but perfectly sure a violent cl of every care me complete for weakness needing atte other ward special charg tient. He without a p eye, and by real opposit ment and m him to spea minutes of to swallow: Finally he d another five take anothe stolid expres intelligence. the change? joked and a my orderly laughter, an the neighbor the laugh. lately contag last I was the dispensa tunity to not to prepare returned, fr precession was the orderly. other patien smile as I le cot. But thi speak. He still on his mischievous eyes."

Why? "So you are you?" is era village rather more "What value "Oh," replied bearer, "then you see the vertise for I think I se

COOL

Try crab

live in perpetuum some on a water sur-
face, and that the network of canals
wards off the danger. Of course, then,
he believes that the canals are artificial
and in his publication lately made on
the subject he attempts to explain
away some difficulties that have been
considered by many as insurmount-
able. He finds a reason why the sup-
posed inhabitants of Mars should have
dug canals of such extraordinary
breadth, and why no mountain chains
hindered the straight-lined direction
of almost all the canals. Mars, he
says, must be many hundreds of mil-
lions years older than the earth, and
it is also considerably smaller, so that
its surface must have become leveled
up in the course of ages, the debris
from the mountains gradually filling
up the valleys until the surface has be-
come a flat plain, a state of things to
which our earth will ultimately at-
tain. (This process of wearing down

Kitty is a Mail Bag.

The officials of the Oakland postof-
fice were startled this morning to dis-
cover a small kitten in a registered
mail pouch from San Francisco. Be-
sides the feline there were a number
of heavy packages in the pouch. When
it was opened by the postoffice em-
ployees, who were attracted by a mew-
ing inside, the kitten jumped out in a
playful manner, much to the amuse-
ment of those present. It is believed
the kitten crawled into the pouch
while it was in the San Francisco post
office. The pouch was thrown off the
train at the Sixteenth street depot
when the train was speeding at the
rate of forty miles an hour.—San
Francisco Call.

Woman is called the weaker vessel
presumably because she is leaky and
lets out all the secrets she hears.

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Torna all'Emeroteca
Torna all'Home Page

THE CAUCASIAN 6-1-1907

Neighbor Mars Is Inhabited

So Astronomer Percival Lowell Says, and
They Beat Us as Canal Builders.
Panama a Mere Gas Pipe
Trench Beside
Theirs.

NOW for the first time a scientist of high repute has come forward with the unqualified declaration that the planet Mars is inhabited by intelligent beings. This declaration has been made by Professor Percival Lowell, eminent astronomer, who has spent a dozen years chiefly in the study of Mars. Professor Lowell believes that Mars is the home of a race of beings even more acutely intelligent than ourselves. Since, according to his discoveries, the Martians have constructed at least 454 canals, each of which would make the Panama canal look like a mere gas pipe trench. It is the canals on the surface of Mars that have given earth dwelling humans their most plausible view to the existence of living, thinking and working beings on the planet.

The astronomer Schiaparelli first discovered the Martian canals in 1867. He pointed out that the peculiar streaks on the planet, visible through the telescope, are not merely natural markings, but are artificial excavations filled with water. The symmetry of these streaks, their extreme length and the fact that they follow usually the imaginary great circles around the planet give weight to the theory of their artificial construction, but there is more scientific evidence in its support.

Astronomers have discovered that Mars possesses air and water, the two primary essentials of animate existence. This discovery does not imply necessarily that animal life exists there. We must look for some actually visible evidences of organic life and intelligence. Man is known by his works. Martians must be known to us by their works if at all. According to Professor Lowell, the canal works on Mars must be accepted as conclusive evidence of intelligent life.

Mars is much smaller than the earth. The planet has only about one-seventh

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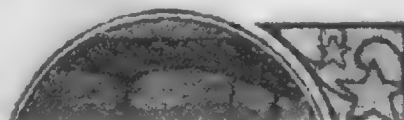
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MARTIAN CANALS - TAKING A SODIST AT THE PLASER.

of our bulk and only one-quarter of our surface area. Navants say, however, that practically all the surface of Mars is land. As three-fourths of the earth's surface is ocean, the Martians have as much land as we have. Mars has reached the correspondingly more advanced age than the earth. This may be ascribed to the fact that, being smaller, its molten mass cooled off more rapidly. Then the waters, such as did not evaporate, went to the poles of the planet, where in the Martian winter seasons they are visible to earthly astronomers in the form of vast ice caps and snow fields, glitteringly white.

As astronomers have observed that these snow caps disappear during the Martian summer seasons. What becomes of the water resulting from this melting? Why, it is used for irrigation purposes by the marvelous civil engineers of Mars, who were far advanced in stupendous land reclamation projects long before the Carey act passed congress. The theory is that the surface of Mars is largely desert, with considerable oases here and there, and that the inhabitants occupy these oases and make the land cultivable by bringing the melted ice and snow from the poles through immense canals. Thus both the north pole and the south pole problems are definitely solved on Mars, with no further need for Pearys or Wellmans.

It is conceded by astronomers that Mars is a much colder planet than the earth. Some hold that it is too cold for life to exist, and they ask what becomes of the inhabitants in winter. This is still a problem, though some scientists point out that hibernation, as practiced by bears and Russian peas-

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ants on this globe, may preserve the Martians through their long winter freeze up. In this event living expenses on Mars must be reduced to a minimum, but it must be hard picking for the theatrical managers unless they confine themselves to summer stock companies and roof gardens.

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18-2-1911

GOODWIN'S WEEKLY

and it should be a perpetual inspiration to young Utah for centuries to come. I read that steady Pindarus said of the works of Minerva, six hundred years after that architect's death: "These works have preserved a freshness; a virginity which time cannot wither. They appear still bright with youth, as if a breath would animate them and as if they had an immortal soul." Building earthquakes and war our capital should be here six hundred years hence and it should be such a structure as will reflect honor upon the age in which it was built. We cannot emulate Greece in the age of Themistocles, but with the money to burn we should have something masterful and grand.

Clemenceau's Style

ELSEWHERE we speak of M. Clemenceau's style of narrative. Here is a sample.

Is the exhaustion of an equatorial night is there any better relief than a moment than a solitary walk beneath the starry firmament of the southern hemisphere? Naturally I sought the Southern Cross as soon as it had risen above the horizon. Another distant continent. Where are ye, O! Great Bear and Pleiades, and where the fish of Orion? On the other hand would it be to describe the Alpha of Argo. Every morning between 7 and 8 o'clock I see on the port side a sort of huge blue diamond which appears to tear out of the celestial vault toward the dark gulf of the restless sea as if to illumine the abysses. It caused me the most powerful sensation of "blue light" which the firmament has ever known to me. If indeed then there be in any part of infinite space some prodigious hearth of celestial fire, he gave me that fire is Capricorn. It was here, there that Prometheus stole the heavenly spark with which he kindled in us the light of life.

There, too, Vista watchers over the eternal hearth of sacred fire in which is concentrated a more divine splendor than even that of a tropical sun.

Then he pictures an ocean storm and in simple words describes his sensations when far out in the limitless ocean the wireless brings him greetings from home. Because of that, as he went on deck next day hats were tilted to him. It is surely hard for a man to hide himself nowadays. He is not safe even out upon the sea, for the wireless will find him out, greet him, and then by a return message tell of its find. Ships now carry powerful searchlights. How will it be when they are equipped with great telescopes and uncover those million new stars to the gaze of their passengers.

The First Telescope

LAST Tuesday was the anniversary of the birth of Galileo. He made the first telescope. He suffered much in his time, but he must have felt paid for all when he had set up his telescope and looked through it on the first dark night. How the earth must have dwindled beneath his feet, how the splendors of the universe must have expanded before his eyes. His was a little inferior instrument, but it was enough. The stars magnified in size drew near to him, countless new stars advanced out of the depths as if to greet

imagine what they have been piling the daily papers up there, or down there—for up and down are only relative terms, during this last two or three years, about which the ships on that planet called the earth are doing in the canal business. They have been explaining that on the Western continent of the earth, down where the seas almost meet, those restless creatures have seemed to be digging a canal, for they catch glimpses of water now and then in the middle of that expanse where water was never seen in the old days. They are probably telling of the disappearance of what used to be a river course, that while in former days it went twisting through the hills, it now flows steadily through a straight channel, and they, no doubt, are holding out promises that as that work seems to be progressing, it will not be many years before they will be able to report a clear waterway the whole distance between the two great oceans.

Then they will note, no doubt, that from all the smoke and by the concentration of people, there is a great city on the water's edge of this continent; that city is fed by two streams that flow down from the north and east, but they have noticed for many years that there was something which looked like a waterway extending west from a point on that river; that now that waterway is being enlarged for some purpose, either for irrigation or for the sailing of boats, or both combined. Of course, they will have reference to the old Erie canal, and to think that is going on now to make it a ship canal, or, as it is called to the east, a barge canal, to connect at the western terminal with what seems to be a system of great lakes stretching for many hundreds of miles across that country down there.

Then again they will note that on the east coast a cape that looks, from that distance like a bent finger, there seems to be a waterway cut through this bent finger, the obvious object of which is to save ships from rounding that long cape and making a short cut across it. In that way they will analyze the Cape Cod canal.

They will note the same activity on the other continent on our earth; that up on the northwest coast of that eastern continent where there seems to be an abundance of water already a great canal is evidently being cut through a little country up there, and by the showing that the canal makes through the telescopes, it will cut that country in two. Of course by that they will mean the canal which is being built and which is called the Firth of Forth canal and which will open a waterway for the largest ships across Scotland from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Clyde.

Then they will note further on that in what seems to be a great broad country, a canal seems to be under construction from the sea on the north to the sea on the south. This will refer to the great Russian canal which is to connect the Baltic with the Black Sea. And they will also state that far to the east in a land which has seemed to be without change since the first astronomer on Mars began to study the earth there seems to be a canal under construction, and by that they will mean that canal which is to put the Euphrates under man's control again, to irrigate all that valley which once supplied the men

him, saturnus and planets and stars blazed out before him in a glory indescribable. How humbled but exalted must his soul have been under the majestic display. No other man could ever have felt the thrill that came to him unless it was when the new world rose out of the sea to greet Columbus. But Columbus discovered not one world. Galileo discovered thousands.

Mars And Our Earth

ASTRONOMERS delight once in a while, to tell us about the things that they see on Mars. If Mars has some astronomers who are possessed of long distance telescopes, we can

of Babylon with food. It will, moreover, carry that food to market.

It is possible that our old world is making a better showing up on Mars than ever before, and possibly they are building signal stations to try to communicate with us to see if we will not answer their signals and thus make absolutely certain the fact that this little old dark planet called the earth is populated by intelligent beings. At the same time they will explain that because of the place it must have a great deal of cold weather, and there must be a different race down there than what they are on Mars, a race that can stand more cold and live on the

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NEW ULM REVIEW 26-7-11

PLANET MARS NEXT TO DIE.

Venus and Mercury Already
Dead Worlds.

INSISTS LIFE IS ON MARS.

Percival Lowell Says Earth Is the Only
Other Planet Inhabited—Jupiter, Sat-
urn, Uranus and Neptune Are Big
Baby Worlds, Too Young to Sustain
Life—Jupiter and Saturn Red Hot.

Mercury and Venus are already dead
and dried up worlds, Mars is rapidly
approaching a state of wrinkled old
age, and the earth is next in the pro-
cession headed toward the extinction
of all life, according to Dr. Percival
Lowell, head of Lowell observatory,
who recently addressed the New York
Electrical society.

Mars is certainly inhabited by some
character of organized life, Dr. Lowell
said, and the Martians have far greater
reason to deny that there is life on the
earth than we have that they exist.
Dr. Lowell was sure that there was
no life on any other planets besides
the earth and Mars, all other members
of the solar system being either al-
ready dried up, so that life, animal or
vegetable, cannot exist, or else, like
Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune,
much too young in world evolution and
therefore much too hot from interior
sources to admit of life of any kind.

Assuming the sun to be the source
as well as the center of the solar sys-
tem, Dr. Lowell began at the outer
vast orbit, working inward. Jupiter
and Saturn, he said, are still actually
red hot. They were gradually cooling
off, however, as the world is now do-
ing. Jupiter no longer shines, though
red hot, but its color, glimpsed now
and then through its clouds, is a bright
cherry red, and Dr. Lowell spoke of it

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City Smoke Affects Rainfall.

UN
ited On Mars, he said, the clearing of the
atmosphere, which had been going on
here since the paleozoic era, had reach-
ed perfection. Man, indeed, he said,
must be the source of constant annoy-
ance to an orderly Creator, for he was
constantly interfering with the natural
course of events. With city chimneys
always belching forth smoke and mak-
ing it rain, man, Dr. Lowell declared,
was responsible for more than half the
bad weather of which he complains.
On Mars the sky is perpetually clear
from morning till night and from
spring to fall.

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While the water on the earth was
slowly but surely disappearing through
sublimation into the heavens and sink-
ing into the earth, on Mars the seas
had already disappeared, though there
appeared to have been seas there ages
ago.

In expressing his confidence in the
existence of organic life on Mars Dr.
Lowell said:

"Only self centered ignorance sus-
tains our self conceit that we are some-
thing peculiar in nature's scheme.
Our peculiarity consists in so think-
ing. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Nep-
tuno are too young yet; Venus and
Mercury, though ostentatiously open,
are too old to have anything to reveal.
Only we and our next neighbor, Mars,
are in a position to testify, and the
study of those qualified to give an
opinion is emphatic as to the evidence
of organic life there as here, though
the two are probably quite different.

"It is certainly suggestive that Mar-
tians could from the aspect of the
earth make out a much more plausible
case for doubting the existence of the
earthly doubters than these can for
doubting them."

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ED GIFFIELD ADVERTISER 23-8-1894

THE PLANET OF ROMANCE

MARS, ITS SUPPOSED INHABITANTS ITS MOONS AND CANALS.

The Latest Speculations of the Astronomers in regard to This Mysterious Orb—No Longer Accountable for Wars and Disasters—Its Annual Inundations.

Mars may well be termed the planet of romance, says Miss Mary Proctor in St. Nicholas, since more romances have been told concerning it than about any other planet in the solar system. In ancient times it was selected as the planet of war on account of its ruddy light, its symbol being the spear and shield of the old Assyrian warriors. But the evil qualities attributed to the ruddy hues of Mars by people believing it planetary influences have long ago been consigned to the realms of romance, and Mars is no longer held accountable for the wars and disasters that take place on planet Earth.

Seen through a fine telescope, Mars presents the appearance of a miniature earth floating overhead, the ruddy markings indicating land, the greenish markings outlining seas and water-courses, while white caps adorn the regions corresponding to the polar regions on earth. The astronomer, in the quiet and ease of his observatory, can make a study of these regions, which may not as yet have ever been seen by the inhabitants of Mars because of the dangers which prevent access to them. We may well doubt whether the bravest Martian ever succeeded in reaching either pole of the planet. Yet our eyes have rested on those polar regions, even on the very poles themselves. In the same way an observer on Mars might direct a telescope toward those arctic regions of our earth which the most daring of our explorers have in vain attempted to reach.

Mars turns round on its axis just as the Earth does, except that the day lasts longer than the day on earth. With the telescope it is possible to follow the hourly changes that take place on Mars from sunrise to sunset. We can see the mists of morning gradually clearing away, and the gathering clouds toward evening, probably to pass from the skies at night, leaving the stars to shine with

not account for a canal doubling itself within twenty-four hours; for, romance as we may about Mars, we can scarcely imagine vegetation developing with such amazing rapidity. As the canals widen the oases do not increase in size, but darken, which would seem to indicate that they become covered with vegetation as the season advances. Mr. Lowell also enters into interesting speculations as to the canals being of artificial formation, ignoring the rather serious difficulty as to the temperature of Mars. He sees evidence of engineering skill in the construction of the canal system, which he attributes to the superior ability of the Martians. Under the circumstances we can well imagine the (supposed) inhabitants of Mars recognizing the necessity of such canals as a protection against the destructive effects of the annual inundations; but several years ago Mr. J. Orr of the British Astronomical Association found, on calculation, that the construction of such canals would require an army of two hundred million men working for a thousand years.

HIS HONOR ON WIFE-BEATING.

An Arkansas Police Justice's Remarks Upon Sentencing an Offender.

In fining a man \$100 for whipping his wife Judge Freet of Fort Smith, Ark., discoursed as follows:

"I am opposed to wife-beating. I have no respect for any man who will beat a woman. I am not like the St. Louis judge who saw extenuating circumstances in a wife-beating case; A man has no right to whip his wife. That is not what he married her for. No, sir, he married her to love and protect her. Doesn't she see that buttons are put on his clothes? Of course she does. Doesn't she see that his collar button doesn't roll under the dresser, and if it does, doesn't she get down on her knees and fish it out for him? Of course she does. Doesn't she cook his meals for him, and have them ready for him when he comes home, and doesn't she sit up sewing for his children or stay all night watching them when they are sick? Of course she does. And what has she done to be beaten by him? Nothing at all. Very often she makes the living and he gets mad because she doesn't make enough to enable him to make all his old patent leather

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a greater splendor through a rarer atmosphere. Perhaps one or both of the little moons of Mars (for it has two, named Deimos and Phobos), may be shining in the sky. Deimos rises in the east like other stars, but the inner moon, Phobos, hurries around Mars three times a day. For this reason it rises in the west every night and sets in the east after about five and a-half hours. Neither of the moons gives much light, since Phobos supplies only one-sixtieth of the amount given by our moon, while Deimos gives only one twelve hundredth. But the smallness of the Martian moons must be taken into consideration, since Phobos is only seven miles in diameter and Deimos five or six.

Continuing our observation of the planet Mars during its daytime we see in imagination the white-shore line along which the murmuring waves ripple, or dash in breakers against rock and promontory. Clouds form and rain falls on the surface of Mark, though not on such an extensive scale as here. Nevertheless, during the latter half of October, 1894, an area much larger than Europe remained dense & obscured. On another occasion Sir Norman Lockyer noticed a great mass of clouds spreading over a sea many thousand square miles in extent. As the hours passed away the clouds slowly dispersed, either melting on account of the sun's heat or dissolving in rain. When Lockyer ceased observing for the evening—at half-past 11—a large portion of the sea, which had been concealed, gradually came into view. On this same night Mr. William Rutter Dawes, known as "the eagle-eyed astronomer," was also studying the planet of war, keeping it well under observation until the "wee sma' hours," when he made an excellent drawing of the planet. Comparing this with a drawing made an hour earlier by Lockyer, it was seen that the clouds which had concealed the sea during the earlier part of the evening had passed entirely away. Referring these events to the Martian time, the cloudy weather on this occasion apparently occurred in the forenoon, the mid-day hour bringing clear weather, which would seem to have lasted till the afternoon was far advanced. Judging from the whitish light which is usually seen all around the planet's disk, the morning and evening on Mars

wear him out and pump him out. pumps and fill himself to the brim every night and roll home and tumble into bed and snore off his drunk like a hog.

"I tell you what it is, I can extend no mercy to the man who gets drunk and makes a beast of himself. I can have some sympathy for the man who steals, because he is often compelled to do it. I have a feeling for the man who asks for 'hand-me-outs' or who has to sleep in box cars, but when it comes to a wife-beater, I am lost to all sense of mercy. Say do you know that I never had a man before me charged with wife-beating that that man did not have an ugly mug on him? Well, that's a fact. It takes some considerable nerve to sandbag a man or to hold a man up, but what nerve does it take to beat a poor, weak woman? Bah! I get hot all over when I have one of those cases before me. I feel just like taking the man by the nape of the neck and kicking him clean out of town. I run up against a good many hard propositions while sitting on the bench, but the hardest is the wife-beater. I am not going to have any mercy on that class of people. I am going to drive the sword of justice into them deep and break it off. I am going to lambast them with all my might and main. I am going to salt all the freshness out of them, and if they do not get what they deserve it will be the fault of the law and not of me.

"I will fine that fellow \$100. I am glad of it; I would have been just twice as glad if I had been able to fine him twice as much. The man who beats his wife wants to get out of the jurisdiction of the Fort Smith police court; at least while I am on the bench, if he doesn't want to get into the consomme away over his head. I stand squarely on that platform, gentlemen and there is no backwater which will run me off."

WORDS COINED IN BOSTON.

Some of Those Which a Citizen Claims as Strictly Her Own.

At a meeting of the Bostonian society in the old state house, says the Boston Transcript, C. W. Ernst delivered an interesting talk on the subject: "Words Coined in Boston." Mr. Ernst said that Governor Andros introduced, among other unsalutary things, the term, "Your Excellency," as applied to the governor. The

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In 1877 Schiaparelli observed some peculiar lines on the surface of the planet Mars, and he called them canals. For nine years he was the only astronomer who could see them; and when, in 1883, he further announced that the canals had doubled, it was supposed for a time that the Milanese astronomer was the victim of an illusion. However, since then the result of his observations of the canals of Mars have been abundantly confirmed both in Europe and America, especially at the Lick observatory and the Flag-staff observatory. The observations made by Mr. Lowell at the latter observatory and those already made by Schiaparelli tend to make us feel very much at home on planet Mars. However, it is necessary to state that Mr. Lowell's theories are not generally received among astronomers as satisfactorily established at present, but they are well worthy of consideration.

The canals are not visible during the winter season on Mars, but as springtime advances they make their appearance as faint, dark lines, grow wider and wider until they are fifty miles across, and then, by way of variety, they double. In fact single canals have been known to double themselves literally at a day's notice, the twin canals running along side by side like railroad tracks; only in this instance the railroad tracks are separated by a distance of over two or three hundred miles. Some of the canals extend to a distance varying from three hundred to upward of four thousand miles, and appear to be as accurately straight as lines can be upon a sphere. The canals seem to meet at a number of small spots or junctions, which have been termed "lakes" by Schiaparelli, and "oasis" by Mr. Lowell. These small spots are scattered over the ruddy portion of the planet's surface, forming a curious network with the canals, the spots at the junction of the canals being as important a feature as the canals themselves.

Mr. Lowell assumes that the region intersected by the canals corresponds to the desert region on earth, and that the canals were apparently constructed for the purpose of fertilizing this region and the oasis in the midst of the wilderness. Therefore, what we see is not the canal itself but vegetation along its banks. Yet this does

speaker claimed the word "help" was first used by a man named Gardner, who came in a ship from the North sea in charge of some mechanics. The word "help," meaning a person hired to assist, is Bostonian, and was considered a very honorable appellation.

Mr. Ernst mentioned the following as having had their origin in Boston: "Real estate," "corder," "dockage," "measurer of wood," "advice and consent," "mixed drinks," "dooming board," "transients," referring to hotel accommodation, used as early as 1709 in a permission given by the selectmen of Boston; "fire ward," "fix," "stormy," in the Boston sense of rainy, cloudy, but not necessarily implying wind; "limbs," applying to both arms and legs, and described as being peculiar; "depreciating currency," "fluctuating currency," and "promoter," claimed by the speaker to have been first introduced in a treatise on finance by Dr. Douglas; "Boston brown bread," used first in 1756 in description of a baked mixture of rye or wheat with Indian meal; "assortment," replacing an original sortiment; the use of the "store" for "shop"; "goodies," "factory" for "manufactory" in 1767; also in the revolutionary and post-revolutionary period various phrases, including "continental congress."

Mr. Ernst described "block" and "police" as terms originating in Boston, saying that the police were thus named here long before the term was applied to them in England. He held that "bindery" was coined in Boston; also that the telephone "hello" went from here to all parts of the world. "Teamster" was Boston-coined, so was "bicyeler." "Democrat" had its origin in Philadelphia in 1793, and was first used to describe a party policy in Boston in 1804.

A Kansas Schoolboy.

During the last term a Centralia schoolboy, Lewin Tomlinson, aged 16 years, was never tardy and never missed a day. His home is seven miles from the schoolhouse, and coming and going he traveled fourteen miles each day, which during the school term makes 2300 miles traveled. During the winter he arose at 3.30 every morning, fed the stock and performed the chores, then started for school. He made a grade of 100 in deportment, which means perfect, and a grade of 98 in application.—Kansas City Star.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE 27-8-1892

THE PLANET OF WAR.

Facts About the Brilliant Mars Now Adorning the Southern Heavens.

Plummer's Views Regarding the Canals and Snows of the Flery Planet.

A conspicuous object in the southern heavens just now is the planet Mars. This planet is next in order to the earth from the sun and is so close to us that it furnishes an interesting field for astronomical study. Mars is about 1500 miles in diameter and its day is about forty minutes longer than ours. A year on Mars is equal to about two years on this earth. Its mean distance from the sun is 141,000,000 miles, varying from 128,000,000 to 154,000,000. Just now the relative positions of the earth and Mars are such that the red planet is only 35,000,000 miles from us. It thus becomes an easy object for astronomical observation.

Camille Plummer, the great French astronomer, discusses the telescopic appearance of Mars in the Chicago Tribune in the following words:

Everyone can admire at the present moment the brilliancy of the red star which brightens the heavens with its fiery light. The star will reign for several months over our heads. It shines with greater luster than any other in the heavens because it is now at its nearest point to the earth, an event which has not taken place since 1877, and which will not recur before 1903.

For more than two centuries and a half after the observations have been directed to an analysis of this neighboring world. We gradually learned that this globe is composed like the globe on which we dwell, of continents and seas that it is surrounded by an atmosphere in which the spectral analysis reveals the presence of a watery vapor; that its years are twice as long as ours; that seasons are of the same intensity as ours, but take as long; that its poles are covered with snow during the winter and almost entirely free from it during the summer, and that the climate closely resembles that of the earth, in a word that this other world appears to be habitable just as ours.

The last periodic appearance of Mars in 1877 resulted in curious discoveries and since then our progress has been rapid. At the observatory in Milan Schiaparelli succeeded in making a topographic triangulation map of Mars with a precision almost equal to that of terrestrial maps. He discovered the famous canals which were at first objects of so much chatter except else, but whose existence has been confirmed by observation.

Mars naturally occupies a foremost place in the work of this observatory at present, and since the beginning of May, not a day has elapsed without the planet being observed and drawings made. Its central declination, however, has kept it little above our horizon, and it has not been able to discourage itself from the low lying mists.

those we now possess respecting this new world of Mars, but what wonders has not the science of the future in store for our successors, and who shall dare say that mankind of Mars and the man kind of this earth will not one day be able to communicate with one another? A generation will pass away and progress will continue its upward way.

Astronomers are not agreed as to the nature of these strange formations. That the continents of Mars are crossed by a network of lines, often perfectly straight and of geometrical aspect, is undoubted by all who have studied the question, but it is difficult to decide what is the origin of these tracings. Months of the principal ones seem to be those of former rivers. Nevertheless, they are not real rivers, because they do not have an origin in sheet in land, but run direct from one sea to another, and, further, because they cross each other. This leads to the conclusion that they are water courses on the same level between flat ground.

It has been found that the effects of time on the topographic surface of continents (Mars is older than the earth) is to flatten them. It is probable that four or five million years hence, all land on earth will be leveled.

On the other hand it is probable the canals are water, because they are the same color as the seas of Mars, because they communicate with the seas and because they change in width and even position. Are they for that reason full of water? Certainly there is nothing to prove it is their vegetation, tender, perhaps, as science does not forbid the supposition that the inhabitants of Mars were able to change the course of the old rivers with a view of making a new and distribution of the water already become scarce, but in places threatening the surface of the continents flattened by the wear and tear of the ages.

This is one hypothesis. It is not agreed to whether it is to be feared that it will never be possible to explain the canals of Mars by having out of sight the possibility of an identical redistribution of the water courses any more than the astronomers of Venus could explain our railway systems, if they persisted in refusing to admit any other influence affecting the surface of the earth than the blind forces of nature. We cannot say this is wrong, only say that might be; and should any better explanation of things thus have been observed on Mars, be forthcoming we are quite prepared to accept it the above being only possibilities. With better ap pears it is beyond doubt.

It has been observed that at certain seasons these canals have been doubled, formed of two parallel lines. This extraordinary phenomenon was first observed in 1891. It was probably not so seen this year, because it only occurs in the spring and autumn of Mars, that is to say, equinoxes and not in the summer, and because the inhabitants of Mars are approaching their solstices; but whether they may be seen or not this year, they exist. It is more difficult to explain them than even the canals. May they not be due to a sort of atmospheric refraction, caused by crystals of ice, as happens with us, producing halos and parhelia resembling more or less the double refraction?

However it may be in regard to existing problems and by our neighboring planet we may state that Mars, of all the planets in our system, is the most interesting though its resemblance and differences from our earthy condition. We can only repeat what Herschel said more than a year ago: "Its inhabitants probably enjoy a situation in many respects similar to ours."

Novelty has always an especial attraction for us. This is the first time since the origin of mankind that we have discovered in the skies a new world affli-

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THE ANAONDA STANDARD. MONDAY MORNING, NOV

THE EARTH DRYING UP

Undoubtedly It Is Slowly Losing Its Water Like Mars and the Moon.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?

Vivid Picture of the Gradual but Inevitable Fate Upon Human Life and Institutions.

"Is the earth drying up?" It is a startling question, and what is yet more startling the answer given by science is unambiguously affirmative.

Not that there is any occasion for alarm. The terrestrial water supply is adequate for a long time to come. It is not in our day that the fountains of the deep will fail; neither we, nor our children, nor our children's children, are likely to suffer from a general water famine.

The question is a real one upon the long and most serious of upon the answer depends the ultimate fate of the human race. And this answer based upon strict scientific reasoning and the most just analogies accessible to us, as has been stated, is affirmative. Our earth, in very truth, is slowly drying up.

Of all the planets of the solar system, Mars bears the closest resemblance to the world on which we dwell. It is the nearest. Further, it is in every way probable that Mars is or has been, covered with vegetation; there is much reason to believe that it is even now like our own orb, a theater of life.

But it is older—in effect much older—than the earth. Listen to what Percival Lowell, one of the highest authorities on this subject, says of its present condition. After a careful survey of all the evidence, he summarizes the matter thus:

"It follows that Mars is very badly off for water. . . . Much quantity of water on Mars is just what those would lead us to expect. Mars is a smaller planet than the earth and therefore is relatively more advanced in its evolutionary career. He is older in age if not in years, for whether his birth as a separate world antedated ours or not, his smaller size, by causing him to cool more quickly, would necessarily age him faster. But as a planet grows old, its oceans, in all probability dry up, the water retreating through cracks and caverns into its interior. Water thus disappears from its surface, to say nothing of what is continually imprisoned by chemical combination. Signs of having thus parted with its oceans we see in the case of the moon, whose so-called seas were probably seas in their day, but have now become old sea beds.

Some of Mars the same process is going on. . . . There is no doubt that there being evidence to their coming from real seas to dried and impervious deserts, no longer water surfaces, there are still the lower portions of the planet, and therefore stand no possibility what more water may yet travel over the surface." (Mars, pp. 12-13.)

Here, then, are not one, but two hypotheses about Mars, and any careful reader will readily perceive that the second is certainly a more probable one than the first. It is, moreover, the only one that is in accordance with the evidence. The melting ice caps and the deepening of the canals at certain points, making a system of irrigation possible, and it is a well-known fact that the telescope reveals what appears to be a not unobscured "ocean" over the planet's disk. The moon, being much smaller, has reached a still more advanced stage.

Water is essential to the life of a world as it is to the life of a man; and the moon is like a dry and charred human body. It is dead for all practical purposes. It is a ball of dry, cracked, and barren earth. It is a world without a cloud or rain, the basins of its lakes and the beds of its rivers are empty. Its parched rocks are unadorned with verdure and appear like a barren waste of hard, cracked clay. Such is a perished world in its last state, the result of the complete disappearance of water from its surface, and if scientific reasoning is of any value there is little room for doubt that the earth is on its way to a condition equally deplorable.

For the teachings of geology and chemistry lead to the same conclusion. There is no doubt that there was once far more water on the earth than now—far too much, in fact. Vast masses of hot and turbid prime formed our whole surface. The muds that were born with storms of which we can form but the faintest conception. Over what little land there was, the solidified rains poured with incredible violence, eating and wearing the hard rock until finally a soil was formed capable of sustaining vegetable life. Then the waters slowly cooled and cleared and subsided.

They are still subsiding, though the process is so gradual as to be imperceptible to man. Just as of old, some portion of moisture is constantly sinking deep into the bowels of the earth, never to reappear, while another portion is every moment entering into chemical combinations which convert it into solid substance, and little of this is ever released.

The world now is in a transition state, and is probably near that stage of evolution most favorable to the existence and development of intelligent beings. In the remote past the conditions were incompatible with life. In the remote future life will again become impossible, and the lack of

water will undoubtedly be the prime cause of its final disappearance.

Let us now endeavor to trace the course of change by which this will be accomplished, and their progressive stages, showing man and human institutions.

As the seas dry out the continents will gradually rise. The regions which are the present dwelling place of man will at length become a table land, and the increasing drought will convert them into deserts. What are to-day the great prairie, some few or six miles in height, will then rise up to a level with the moister and freer air. Even their lower slopes will be uninhabitable.

Only the drained beds of what is now the bed of the ocean will be suitable for occupation by the human race. Even the ocean water will remain, though in the lowest depths a few insubstantial waves will linger, their desiccated banks crusted with salt, their waters more intolerable than those of the dead sea.

Just as the waters will have become scanty, the air will have become thin. It is apparently the case on Mars to-day, and the same has no air at all. In an atmosphere so slight that we cannot detect it. And owing to this thinness of air there will be few clouds and little, if any rain, even the winds will speed into insignificance.

At the poles, however, and on the heights snow will still fall or at any rate frost will be deposited in large quantities; and the meltings of the ice caps then formed will furnish the whole available supply of water. The streams from this source, which will be fairly abundant in the season of thaw, will be carefully guided through an intricate system of canals and streams, harnessed in huge reservoirs, whence it will be drawn for irrigation and other necessary uses. Food and shelter will not be half so precarious as this beautiful transparent liquid of which we are so lavish, wealth will be in abundance in the form of water, and a saving of labor will be more valuable than any money. Nor can this be called a mere fancy picture. To all appearances it is exactly the state of affairs which obtains on Mars at the present time.

The whole ocean bed, therefore, will be like a vast valley of the Nile, fertile indeed, but rendered so only by incessant care and the highest engineering skill; while above and around it will be a chill Sahara, a desolate and deadly waste, unmet with showers, unprotected by any veil of cloud, its impotent atmosphere scarcely sufficient to drift its abundant dust. All over it will be scattered the unvisited remains of the cities that we know, and its plains will be furrowed with the half-obliterated channels of our great rivers. It will have but one remaining use. It will have become the cemetery of the world, both the old and the new.

The great valley below, which is to us a garden of Eden, will be densely crowded with a population which

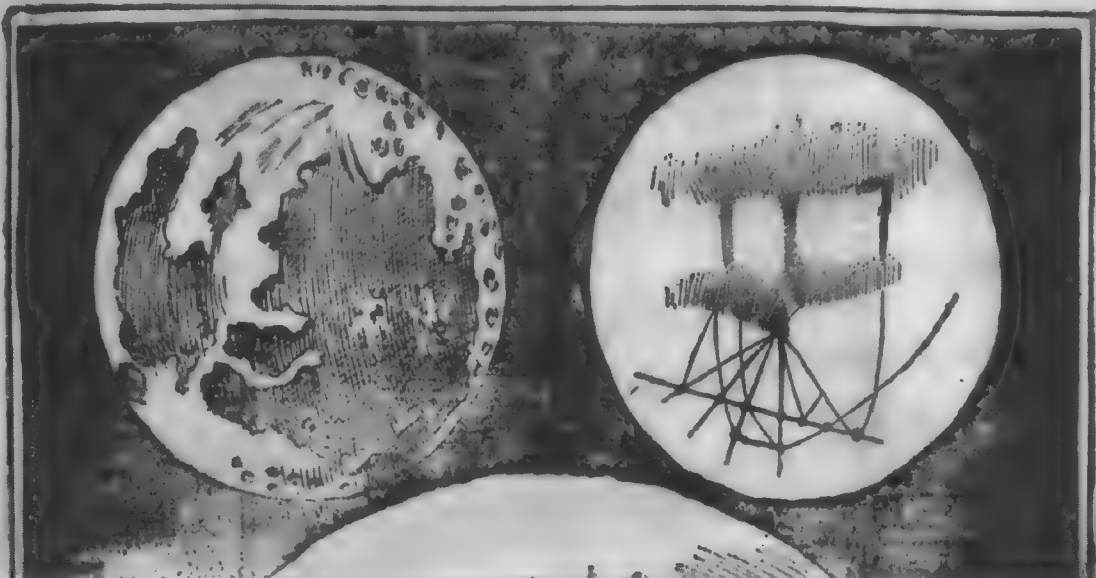
will admit of no increase. The people of that late and declining world will solve the difficult problem which confronts them. It is hardly too even to conjecture, but most likely they must, or perish. A highly advanced form of government would be inevitable, for the water he parcelled out with the utmost care and impartiality, and no one could be tolerated. Navigation would be a thing of the past, even the fishes will become quite extinct.

More than this. Man will have suffered actual physical changes gradually brought about by changes in his environment. Some of these will be due to the changes for the air, the light, the moisture, and the food. It is a very suggestive thought to say the proportion of oxygen to the atmosphere of the earth was once considerably greater than it is now. It is an extremely active element, entering into combinations of various kinds which lead to solid or fluid forms. Nitrogen, on the contrary, is remarkably inert, being the combination with oxygen forming itself with outburst. It is, in fact, the extent of its activity to the extent of its inertness; and it is a law of the maintenance of life that to feed a fire. We can therefore, that the atmosphere, it becomes less in volume and density at the same time, the quality and the lungs of man would accommodate themselves to the gradually enlarging chest.

Thus the very food and aspect of the human race, the course of ages, suffer modification.

And what will be the final result? It is a disheartening picture. The scanty supply of water will have thus far assumed, must at length fail. It will no longer be sufficient for the entire population, and some must perish. There is no imaginable alternative. Shall it be? It is impossible to solve of any other solution. A struggle for bare existence, for anything which history records—first in which the strongest and unscrupulous will constantly prevail. Such a condition of things would, of course, a rapid reversion to savagery, and that, in turn, will but hasten the end, for the elaborate system of agriculture necessary to make this desolate habitable can be maintained only by a strong and wise government, a high civilization. If this last last degenerate remnants of the world can be extinguished—the better, when that end is reached.

And what next? At last poor old earth dry and shriveled, with the bloom of flower and leaf faded from her cheeks, her





The small picture on the right above reproduced the time interpreted by astronomers as a new horizon and a new day. The large picture above shows the Earth as it is seen from the Moon, showing the strange from the melting snow, a great addition of the Moon, about to Mars, its continents a desert land in

da The Daily Mirror del 27-10-1926

APPEALING TO MARS

**No One There to Answer Radio Signals, Says Expert
B.B.C. NOT TRYING**

"Speak up, Mars!"

It will be in vain, declare the experts, that wireless enthusiasts will make this appeal to the planet to day.

Mars will be nearer the earth than for ten years—48,000,000 miles away and although astronomers will make observations daily until November 8, they will pay particular attention to the "red planet" today, as it will be 8,000,000 miles nearer the earth than its average position.

Mars will be due south and quite high in the sky at midnight.

To wireless enthusiasts who may be disappointed getting into touch with the planet experts hold out no hope of success.

"It is hopeless to suggest that it may be possible to pick up wireless signals from Mars,"

he declared the assistant secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society in The Daily Mirror.

In any case Mars has no radio apparatus that there is no possibility of its supporting human life," he added.

"Some sort of low vegetation may exist, but we are not quite certain about that. No direct attempt is being made with us pick up signals from Mars to be made, as official of the B.B.C. stated."

"It is difficult enough to pick up a message at Aberdeen—only 400 miles away—and messages from America—only 6,000 miles off," he added. "What chance have we when millions of miles are concerned?"

A large amount of money which could be used to better advantage, is being spent by a wireless club in an effort to "get something" from Mars.

It would require a set of nearly 200,000 valves with our present knowledge of valves to pick up a message from Mars," said another radio expert.

"That is, of course," he added, "unless the Martians have developed a power of transmitting waves through the ether quite beyond our comprehension."

da The Titusville Herald del 29-10-1926

Sends Radio Message To Mars and Receives Answer—So He Says

By Associated Press
LONDON, Oct. 24.—Communications with Mars may be nothing new after all, for Dr. William Robertson, a London astronomer, has received a message from Mars, according to a report from whom he has received messages and who has kept him informed of what is going on on the mysterious planet.

Now he knows the Martians as intimately, he asserts, as he knows of what they look like, and what they eat and how much for the fact that they use tobacco and drink tea.

Last night, Dr. Robertson handed in to the central radio office a message for Mars. It was composed of two words, "Omnisciently welcome," and was punctuated with three dots. It was explained to the sender that delivery could not be guaranteed, but this was agreeable to the doctor being satisfied to take the risk.

Gets Reply to Message.

Today Dr. Robertson announced he had received a message from Mars, presumably, in reply. "It is being interpreted relative to the culture of other persons to get into touch with Mars last night. He declared that astronomers and other scientists here only themselves, in addition, as 'they don't know how to play the Martians' game'."

As to Comstock's latest communication, the astronomer remarked, "Comstock is a particular friend of the director of Mars, is that warlike soldier. She just explained to me why the sign 'Mars' came through last night. She said that as there was a sign in English and with English signs it would be another mistake, so the Martians decided to cease at the introductory signal."

Greatly clear signal.

The signal "Mars" is reported to have been received by several radio listeners a few minutes after 10 o'clock last night. Dr. Robertson, being personally warned, listened for it.

Thus far the recognition has not been stated. It is necessary to explain the meaning of the words of his message of last night—"Omnisciently welcome."

The sign means, however, for the sake of Comstock's (which is uncertain).

From his knowledge which he was receiving from Mars, last night, Dr. Robertson describes the Martians as people from seven to eight feet tall, with large ears, a wealth of black hair and almost eyes glowing green as off and on of feathers. Not only can they climb the wall and climb, but they have antennae which help and also over the ground and almost fly. The latter the wind blows the better the ear goes.

The Martians perfected wireless long before Mars was born.

da Daily Mirror del 25-10-1926

LISTENING-IN TO MARS SIGNALS

Wireless Fans' Eager Wait
for Wednesday

OBSERVATION DOUBT

Astronomers Not Hopeful of
Solving the Problem

Throughout the world, and Wednesday wireless enthusiasts expect and anxious to wait for the first Mars signal.

The first signal is expected to come from the central radio office in London, which is the only place where the signal can be received. It is expected that the signal will be received at 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

But on astronomical grounds, and not on the grounds of the central radio office, the signal is expected to be received at 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

MYSTERY DOTS

Sounds That Could Not Be Represented
by Morse Alphabet

On Wednesday night a new 400,000 cycle wave will be sent from the earth. Although this is a specially selected wave, it is not expected to be received by the Martians. It is expected that the signal will be received at 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

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da Anstarko Daily Democrat del 22-1-1902

Why We Can't Talk with Mars

I guess you have a longer than odd
any less of it than a little hope
that you will be in shake hands with
a visitor from Mars

The fascinating possibility of communication with this much-loved of planet has been given a solid physical blow by the brilliant astronomer, Sir Robert Hall now lecturing in this country.

The likelihood of signing to Mac has been so often discussed and intertwined with such a network of romance and speculation that Mr. Blair at Hall's insistence, that it is an impossibility is causing a popular sensation.

It is his array of figures that makes Mr. Roberts' argument impressive. Mars, he points out, is one hundred and fifty times as far away as the moon, and a distance of 150 times as great would require 150 times as much accurate information about the surface of the planet. Any landing on earth would have to be at least one hundred and fifty times as long and as broad as it is before an invasion of Mars, with as powerful a telescope as we have on earth today, might happen to see it even if it were taking in this direction and the atmosphere were unusually clear.

Using the modern methods of military signaling with flags, it would require a flag at least 300 miles long 700 miles wide attached to a pole 500 miles long, to be waved to and fro before an inhabitant of Mars looking through his spyglass would be impressed with the idea that there was anything unusual going on. Or, if the imagination could conceive of Lake Superior filled with petroleum and set on fire the great black might appear as a speck of light to an inhabitant of Mars who happened to see it.

By the National wireless telegraphy system, signals are sent a flash of light across the ocean and this earth in a second of time it might be possible to get a message in the moon if the electric force could carry it about four seconds and to Mars in eight or also, but for the present, with the night darkness, the light is not so good that even if a message were sent it would be lost in the darkness. We have reached the limit. There are other stars visible to the naked eye that could be seen if the distance of the farthest of them were not so great had they been so near. Many of the stars of the present day are not visible.

The second point is that it is credited as one of late books and according to Sir Robert, coming after all his days that they are not the work of nature, because nature does not

Magnitude of the Task Shown by Figures

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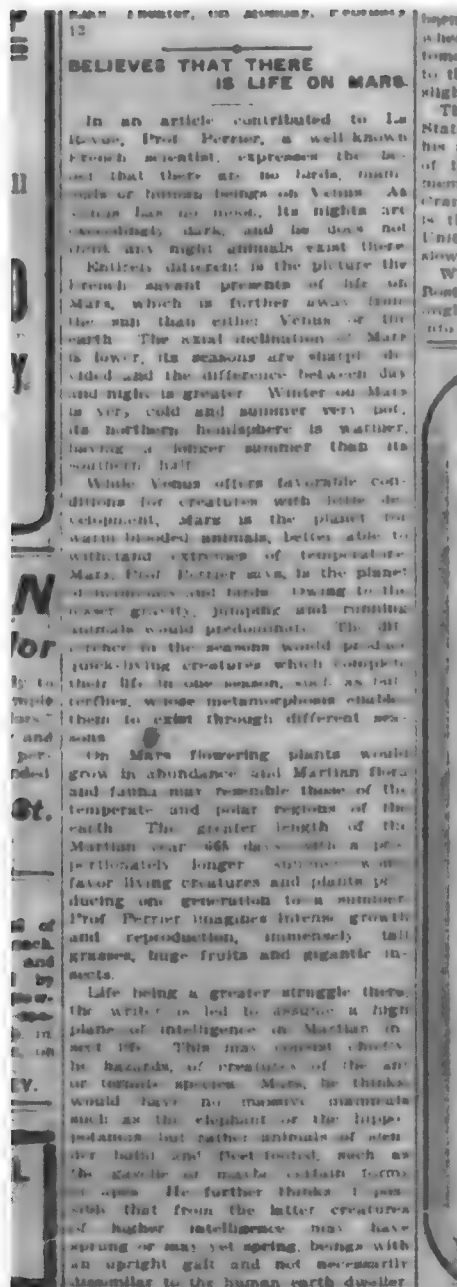
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Was ist e firestet Pigeon Farm,

The largest population of the world is 2,000,000,000. The city of Los Angeles in California has over 1,000,000 people. There are two in three people in the world who are poor and in the United States one in three people are poor. The average of the world is 100 to 1000 people in a city. In the United States there are 100 to 1000 people in a city. The average of the world is 100 to 1000 people in a city. In the United States there are 100 to 1000 people in a city.

He who has no shame has no soul.

da *Arizona Republican* dell'11-2-11



Torna all'Emeroteca
Torna all'home Page

PRINCETON UNION 25-10-1894

MARS COMING NEARER

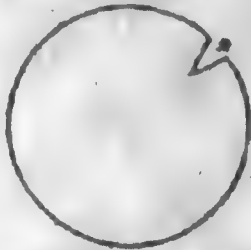
THE ASTRONOMERS ARE ON THE LOOKOUT.

Strange Things Going On Up There, Mysterious Flash-Lights and Shadows Which May Be Part of a Signal Code.

Mars is coming this way with a rapid rate, and making signals to all smaller planets to look out. Mars will be close to the earth now in a few weeks, and every night that goes by brings the red orb clearer and clearer into the field of vision of the big telescopes which are pointed at him. The astronomers are telegraphing to each other from eligible points about the discoveries they are making, and scientists are wagging their heads wisely, big with thought. They say that we are on the eve of astounding discoveries, but they are reluctant to say what these discoveries may be, says the New York World.

At the same time the usual phenomena that manifests themselves during all times of astronomical excitement are present to make the situation complete. The astronomers are quarreling among themselves about what they see.

One man has said within a few weeks that he has found that Mars has no atmosphere. Another scientist asserts that the atmosphere of Mars is so heavy



Nick Seen by Lowell, July 19, 1894. that it falls to the ground with a dull thud, and that the people who live there have lungs of an entirely different make from those used on earth. Prof. Holden, of the Lick Observatory, proceeds to say, that "If Mars has an atmosphere," thereby proving that he is taking a conservative course, and prepared to win either way when the point is finally settled.

But it is no longer to be denied that some very strange and mysterious things that are going on on Mars, and that things are appearing there which are to be found in none other of the heavenly bodies. It is these things which, taken together form the basis for the assertion that Mars is inhabited by a highly civilized race of people who are making every effort to open up communication with the residents of earth. The phenomena are to be accounted for in no other way. What, for instance, would you think of a planet that shows a well-developed nick in its terminator, as seen by Lowell, at Flagstaff, on July 19, of this year, and which only nine days later throws out a big projection as seen by the noted astronomer Javelle? Mr. Javelle was so astonished by what he saw two nights in succession that he sent out telegrams which are now the talk of the astronomical world.

The projection seen by him looked like the arm of a semaphore thrown out against the dark background of the sky, as if to say: "Look at me!"

It glowed with a ruddy light like the

big enough to be seen at such a distance, even in the Lick telescope, which has not yet shown anything smaller than canals and other artificial waterways.

What were these mysterious marks? Signals, says Flammarion, the noted French astronomer and scientist, who proceeds to point what a perfect signal board is thus arranged. By some mechanism the black semaphores are rapidly passed to and fro over the white fields of snow in an apparent effort to attract the attention of the inhabitants of the earth. A perfect alphabetical system of signaling could thus be developed and messages sent to and fro from one planet to the other. Coincident with these marks was the



Shadows on South Polar Cap. Seen by Prof. Barnard.

discovery of the "Fountain of Youth," as it was called by one astronomer. This was a big pyramid, apparently of human origin, and possibly made for signal purposes, a sort of tower from which lights could be thrown and where astronomical instruments could be mounted for the inspection of the earth and the observation of our daily lives and movements.

It will be observed that a people capable of building the elaborate system of canals now known to exist on Mars, capable also of swinging signals around the south pole, and of building three great lights in a triangle, are much further advanced in knowledge of the physical sciences than those of earth. It is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that people who could do these things would build telescopes with an object glass perhaps several hundred feet in diameter, and sufficiently powerful to bring out cities, railroads, streets, cultivated fields, smoke, steamships, military parades on earth. Who knows but that the White City which arose on the banks of Lake Michigan was eagerly inspected by inhabitants of Mars, and that the daily life of New York may not now be under observation?

All that is known of the physical for-



Projection seen by Javelle, July 23, 1894.

mation of Mars goes to support this theory. We have here a planet closely resembling the earth, with four seasons, an almost equal division of land and water, and a warm, ruddy temperature, in which animal life would necessarily develop if there is anything in the teachings of evolution. The rarefied atmosphere of Mars, and at any rate, its variation from the conditions of earth would produce a race of human beings of possibly much higher intellectual development than those of earth.

Astronomers do not explain how man

hard at the Lick Observatory, and are apparently part of the same signal system.

Mars has been especially observed during the past few months by Prof. Maunder, of the Greenwich Observatory in England. He flatly contradicts the assertion that the red planet has little, if any atmosphere. Prof. Maunder says in a recent article in the Westminster Budget: "The spectrum gives evidence of watery vapor." He also finds water, snow and ice on Mars, which could not exist without an atmosphere.

WON HER WAY.

A Witty, Rich, Charitable and Accomplished Leader of Parisian Fashion.

For twenty years the home of the Viscountess Tredern has been one of the leading resorts of fashionable Parisians. Previous to that time aristocratic French people rather gave it the cold shoulder, for the hostess was the daughter of a mere sugar refiner, Ray, the brother of Leon Ray. In 1866 Mlle. Jeanne Marie Eugenie Ray, then in her teens, married the Marquis de Cosse-Brissac, son of the Duc de Brissac. Her marriage portion was vast but her reception in the Faubourg Saint Germain was chilly. She was tainted with the trade, and society could not forget it. Once when serving tea to



Viscountess de Tredern.

some of her husband's friends she dropped some sugar on her dress. As she brushed the grains away with her handkerchief the Duc de Praslin said insolently: "Be careful madame; sugar stains." The viscountess quietly replied: "Not so much as blood," and the duke, in whose family there had been a tragic scandal, blushed and moved away. When her husband died the marquise passed the regulation time in mourning, and then accepted the hand of the Viscount de Tredern. This was in 1873, and at once society began to fawn where it had formerly frowned. From that time the viscountess has been in the front ranks of fashion. She has three country residences besides her palace at the capital, is an accomplished musician and possesses a magnificent contralto voice, which might well be the envy of most professional singers. Mme. de Tredern devotes much time and money to charitable work, no worthy object ever appealing for aid in vain.

ANOTHER ENGLISH ACTRESS

Some Focalization of Olga Nethercole, Who Has Been Engaged by Daly.

It is only nine years since Miss Olga Nethercole, under Augustin Daly's management, made her first appearance

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ARTICLE

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Fountain Seen at Lick Observatory.
port lantern of a yacht at sea. It hung out beyond the rim of Mars so that nobody looking in that direction could fail to see it. It almost looked as if a big piece had first been sawed out of the rim of Mars, like a slice of mince pie, and that this had then been stuck out beyond the edge.

At the same time it has been discovered that the three strange lights seen on Mars have disappeared for the time being. But they are being watched for. These lights are believed to have been a part of the signal system. They were in a triangle. One astronomer has asked the absurd question: "How could they be in anything else but a triangle?" This has no bearing on the question. Three strange lights in a triangle do not appear on the surface of a big planet so as to be seen many millions of miles away, unless they were put there. Forest fires was offered as one explanation of the lights, and astronomers, ignoring the fact that some of them had said there was no atmosphere on Mars, said the lights were caused by cloud refractions, although how a cloud could retract when there was no air and hence no cloud they did not stop to explain.

The flashlight had no sooner gone out with a snap one night than Prof. Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, looking through a big glass saw with astonishment mysterious shadows flitting about on the south polar cap. The

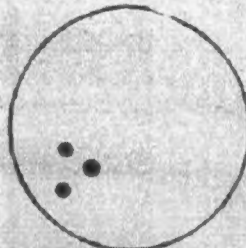


As Seen From Australia.

whole of the south pole of Mars is surrounded by fields of ice and snow, which approach the equator in winter, but recede as spring advances and in the summer of Mars are comparatively small. Square black streaks, and triangles do not go wandering about over the frozen surface of these fields of snow and ice unless there are indeed some very strange animals on Mars. No animal, however, could be

came to be upon this earth, but say he arose out of natural conditions. Their own explanation of Mars is that it has the same origin as the earth. But astronomers are loath to admit that the scientists are right in saying that Mars is inhabited by a highly civilized race of beings. Although their own discoveries have afforded the proof upon which this belief is based, yet they hesitate to carry the subject to its logical conclusion. Many of the astronomers, however, do not thus evade the conclusion to which all their work points. Flammarion has put the question in a nutshell by saying that the burden of proof now rests on the other side, that it must be shown that Mars is not inhabited by a highly civilized race. All of the proof and all of the innumerable observations and discoveries made during the past two years go to show that Mars is inhabited.

There has not been anything ab-



Their Strange Lights Seen Through Lick Telescope.

duced to show that Mars is like the moon, a dead dry ghost of a planet. This answers to the description of the two moons of Mars, one of which was discovered by Prof. Hall, of Washington. They are dead and dry like our own single moon, and strange to say they swing about the planet in different directions. They are as different from Mars as our moon is different from the earth. If Mars had no atmosphere and was existing under physical conditions, which would make animal and vegetable life there impossible, then Mars and its two moons would be of the same nature. But Mars is like the earth and its moons are like our moon. Mars is warm in color and warm in fact, with a rich red soil capable of producing much and sustaining a vigorous animal life. It throws off heat of its own, unlike its moons, which are white and ghostly and dead. Given heat and life must result. This is an axiom of science. Given certain conditions of heat with earth and air, and trees must grow, grass must sprout, insects breed, animals wander about, and man himself be present.

From Australia come reports of recent observations showing what looked like hieroglyphics on the south polar cap. These closely resemble the shifting black marks observed by Prof. Bar-



Miss Olga Nethersole, the English Sarah Bernhardt.

In London. Since then her career has been almost continually progressive, although her first engagement was brought to a speedy close through the jealousy of a female member of the company who found that Miss Nethersole's histrionic ability was more than enough to counteract the personal beauty of the jealous one. Another London engagement speedily followed, and the young aspirant was soon in the front rank of her profession. In most respects Miss Nethersole is the exact opposite of Ada Rehan, who has so long been Manager Daly's bright particular star. The latter is a tall, dignified blonde, while the London actress is lacking in height, a brunette and possessed of a merry disposition. Miss Rehan almost invariably wears wigs on the stage; Miss Nethersole never does.

Corn 235 Bushels in an Acre.

The largest crop of corn ever produced on one acre, according to the Charleston News and Courier, was that raised by a farmer in Marlboro County, South Carolina, in 1892. A prize of \$1.00 was offered for the largest yield on an acre, and this farmer chose a piece of worn-out piney woods, sandy land, to which he applied more than a thousand dollars' worth of fertilizers. The season was favorable and the cultivator was kept going almost constantly. The stand became so thick and heavily burdened with ears that fences had to be built to sustain it. When the crop was gathered it measured within a peck of 235 bushels, and carried off the prize, which the farmer richly deserved, for it takes a valiant man to spend more than a thousand dollars to enrich a single acre.

Sense of Fitness.

Local Editor—Can I refer to Stiffy as an old settler?
Editor-in-chief—I don't know. Call up the subscription department.

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LAFAYETTE ADVERTISER 1-5-1897

The Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

Subscription \$2.00 Per Annum.

R. A. VAN DER CROON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Entered at the Postoffice at Lafayette, La., as Second-Class Matter.

Official Paper of Lafayette Parish and the City of Lafayette.

LAFAYETTE, LA. APRIL 24, 1897.

Peoples Municipal Ticket.FOR MAYOR:
CROW GIRARD.FOR COUNCILMEN:
**WM. CAMPBELL,
M. ROSENFELD,
CHAS. H. LUSTED,
J. P. REVILLON,
JOHN O. MOUTON,
LOUIS LACOSTE,
L. F. SALLES.****The Ladies' Club.**

Not a long while ago it occurred to a gentle woman of our town that a ladies' social club would find a useful field in Lafayette in bringing into closer relation the members of the sex. It was further thought to direct the social feature of the organization in the channel of sisterhood and charity, by imposing monthly dues on the members of the club to be devoted to the relief of want and distress among womankind. This idea, happily conceived, was confided to others and met with immediate and general favor. An informal meeting was called for a more extended discussion of the subject, at which the promoters were so much encouraged that a second

of helping oneself than by "patronizing home industry." The Advertiser is right.

CONSUMER.

Lafayette, La., Apl. 27th. 1897.

The Airship Again.

Dallas, Tex., April 19.—The mysterious air ship continues to excite the people of forty towns, cities, counties and communities in north and middle Texas. Whilst its appearance at twenty places Saturday night and last night did not quite put all the shallow and silly jokers to sleep, it did arouse more grave people than ever. The plainest and most circumstantial statement concerning it comes from Stephenville, Erath county. C. L. McIlhenny, a prominent farmer, run into town and reported that it had alighted on his farm, three miles from town and was there resting and making repairs. He then invited a large number of citizens of Stephenville out to see it. Among those who viewed the wonderful machine were Colonel James U. Vincent, Eugene Moore, of the Stephenville Empire; Mr. Charles Bassell of the Stephenville Journal, Judge W. W. Moores, Senator L. N. Frank Mr. M. F. Martin, Dr. S. D. Naylor, Judge Thomas B. King, Mr. J. C. George, Dr. M. Day, J. H. Cage, S. Franks, W. P. Orr, mayor of the city; James Collins, Mr. Lee Young, Dr. R. S. Cameron, Dr. J. H. Steward, A. M. Boarders, S. C. Buck, Hon. J. T. Daniel, ex-district attorney O. S. Houston, Hon. J. S. Straugham, district judge, and many others of our prominent citizens.

It consists of a cigar-shaped body, about sixty feet in length to which is attached two immense aeroplanes and the motive power is an immense wheel at each end, in appearance much like a metallic windmill. It is driven by an immense electric engine, which derives its power from storage batteries. The crew consisted, as stated, of two men, who gave their names as S. E. Tillman and A. R. Dolbear. They

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meeting was held for the purpose of organization. It was decided to name the new association "The Ladies' 5 o'clock Tea Club," and the members agreed to assemble once a week, (on Thursday evening), at the home of a member and partake of light refreshments and indulge in intellectual intercourse, consisting of music, singing, reading and recitation. A "business" meeting is held once a month at which membership dues are collected for charitable purposes, and measures are discussed and adopted for the "good of the order." The meetings each week partake of the nature of a family gathering and are a never ending source of delight to the members. It was a happy thought, happily carried out, this subtle blending of social functions with sweet charity, and that the club and its aims has met with a full measure of appreciation is well attested by the rapid growth of the organization.

The officers of the club are:

Mrs T. M. Blossat, President.
 Mrs C. M. Parkinson, Vice President.
 Miss Lea Gladu, Secretary.
 Miss Stella Trahan, Treasurer.

Finance Committee:

Mrs. Crow Girard.
 Mrs. N. F. Moon.
 Mrs. Walter J. Mouton.

Charity Committee:

Miss Eliza Hopkins.
 Mrs. J. Franklin Mouton.

Arrangement Committee:

Mrs. J. E. Trahan, Miss. B. Trahan,
 Miss Lea Gladu, and Miss L. Mudd.

Communicated.

Editor of The Advertiser:

I desire to say that I thoroughly

report that they have been making an experimental trip to comply with a contract with certain capitalists of New York, who are backing them. They are confident that they have achieved a great success, and that in a short time the navigation of the air will be an assured fact.

They refused to have their machine critically inspected, and refused to talk further as to their plans for the future. They rapidly made the necessary repairs, boarded the ship, and bidding adieu to the astonished crowd assembled, the ship rose gently into the air and sailed off in a Southwesterly direction.

It is reported as seen flying over Greenville, Savoy, Maner, Ladonia, Cameron, Aurora, Ennis and a great many other places. From 10 year-old girls to 60 year-old judges come an unbroken voice that the strange craft is still afloat over Texas. They all agree that it carries a powerful electric search-light at the prow, that it is punctured with innumerable holes through which the light brilliantly shines, that it instantly responds to what seems to be a rudder, changing its course almost at right angles, up, down or aside; as to its length the witnesses widely differ, running from thirty to two hundred feet, but as the altitude is stated at from just a few feet above tree tops to two miles, this is natural. What is it? What is its mission? is in everybody's mouth. Of course, the ignorant and superstitious have the usual opinion that its a sign in the heavens," directly connected with Easter, to be followed quickly by the second coming of Christ.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
 From the Fairhaven (N. Y.)
 Register.

thick and leather to shell, each containing five large, oval, borne in clusters vines grew over the field, were blackened pods apparently of an Experiment of these seed, and we want one pod, for a whole neighbor. The vines have but Professor Per Florida Station, in analysis of the Ash, 2.29 per cent; 36 per cent; 7.14 per cent; corbony. The average of the is: Ash, 3.8 per 24.8 per cent; fat 4.7 per cent.; carbon.

It is richer in fat than cow peas; otherwise with it. No been made as to doubtless it is not that of the cow peas.

This bean is sandy soils, as tested in Florida, experiments here belief of its adapt alluvial soils. The fertilization given justify a more our farmers. Last being made with three of the Louisiana Stations.

"The airship sighted the St. Louis Republic serial monster was finally in New York ordinary balloon in certain brand of cigarettes not from at the time."

THE LAFAYETTE ADVERTISER 1-5-1897

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